

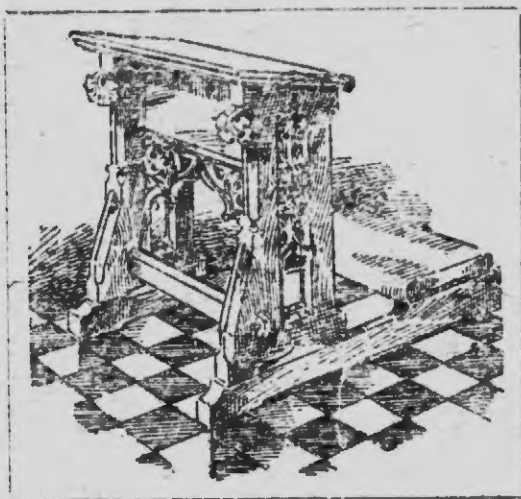
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COLLECTION about

CANADA



The Valley City Seating Co., Ltd.

Ecclesiastical Woodworkers

DUNDAS

CAN.

1917 Edition



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To the Clergy

AND all others interested in the proper furnishing of our churches. We ask you to accept this little book of facts with our compliments.

The facts and statistics contained herein have been carefully compiled at considerable expense and we trust that you may find profit in their perusal.

We make no apology for stating that the Particular Fact which we wish to emphasize is the fact of our ability to make church furniture of all kinds.

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FOR USE IN LIBRARY ONLY

St. Mark's Rectory,
Orangeville, Ontario,
Sept. 22nd, 1916.

The Valley City Seating Co. Ltd.
Dundas, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed please find my cheque being payment in full for the chancel furniture for St. Mark's Church, Orangeville. Everything arrived safely and we were delighted with its appearance. The Bishop arrived for the dedication on Tuesday last, which was attended by a large congregation. I am sure everyone was pleased with the design and workmanship of the furniture. It certainly makes a great improvement in the appearance of the Church. I trust that before long we shall be able to have you make other needed additions to our Chancel furniture.

With many thanks for the courteous way in which you have conducted our business.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. H. HOWITT.



Otterville, Ont.,

Dec 29th, 1916.

The Valley City Seating Co. Ltd.
Dundas, Ontario.

My Dear V.C.S. Co.:—

Re the Memorial Font, for St. Stephen's Church, I may say that it was dedicated last Sunday, and the donors and congregation are very pleased with it. May I also add a word of the pleasure it has given me to have been of any service to you, I have been more than repaid in the satisfaction your work has given both to me and all who have seen it in our churches. Enclosed is a cheque for account rendered— St. Stephen's Font.

With New Year's Greetings.

I remain,

Yours faithfully

(Sgd.) F. V. VAIR.

Pulpits

Pulpit No. 155

We have competent designers and are prepared to make special designs in keeping with the architecture of the church.



Special Designs

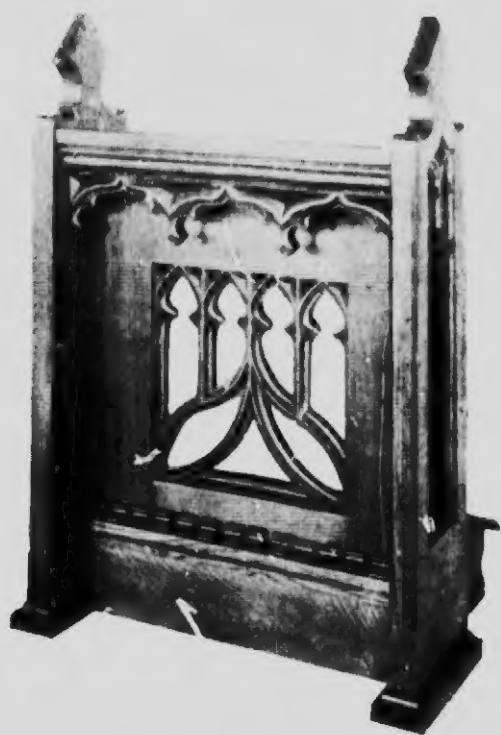
made to

Suit Any Style

of Church

THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED
DUNDAS, CANADA

Prayer Desks



Design No. 989

We can show you a great variety of prayer desks and clergy seats in all styles, from the simplest to the most elaborate, with a corresponding range and price.

THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED
DUNDAS, CANADA

Clergy Chairs



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JUN 15 1982

COPY 1

Design No. 191

An Effective Chancel Chair

THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED
DUNDAS, CANADA

Chancel Chairs



No. 93

An Orthodox Chancel Chair of Simple Design

**THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED
DUNDAS, CANADA**

Pews



Pew End No. 912

Our range of designs and styles of Pew Ends is unlimited, as we have our designers working on new ones continuously.

St. Georges Church,
Grafton, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

You will be pleased to know that the Seating and Chancel furnishings for St. George's Church have been completed to our satisfaction.

I may say that the members of the church who have seen it are extremely pleased with it. It certainly has a very handsome appearance, and has been erected to our entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) A. T. COLE,
Warden.

Communion Tables



No. 40

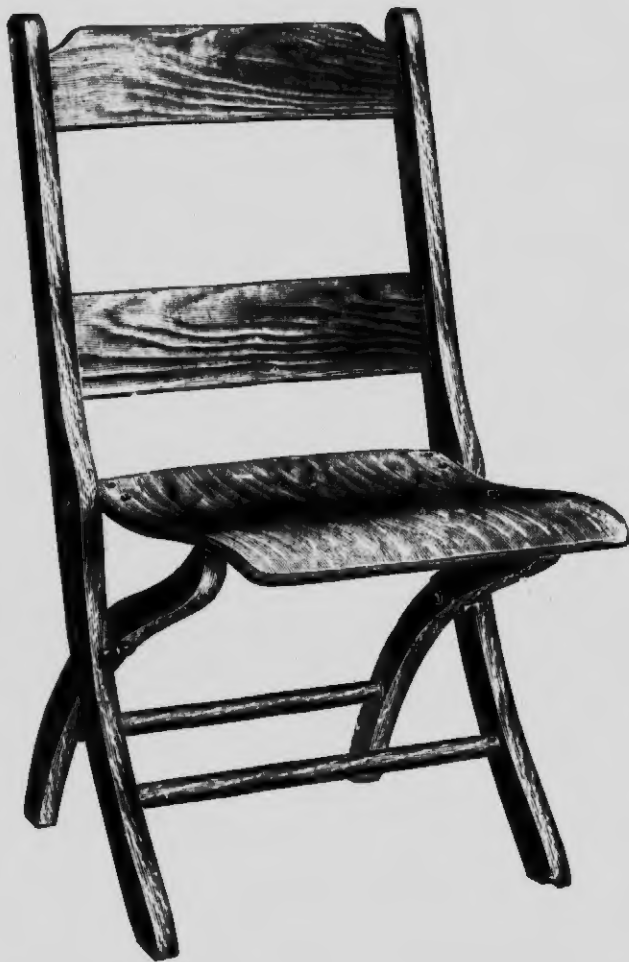
Also cup racks for the pews, for individual services.

If interested write us for prices and designs.

THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED

DUNDAS, CANADA

Folding Chairs



We have made a specialty for many years of the Manufacture of Portable Assembly Chairs of the better class.

We issue a complete chair catalogue showing a great variety of styles suitable for all purposes.

If in the market for Portable Folding Assembly Chairs, kindly let us have your inquiries.

Our No. 24 with laminated cross-banded shaped seat and back is probably the best folding chair procurable.

THE VALLEY CITY SEATING COMPANY, LIMITED

DUNDAS, CANADA

1917 EDITION

5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER SUBJECTS

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1917 IS CANADA'S HALF-CENTURY YEAR SINCE
CONFEDERATION.

AN ODE FOR THE CANADIAN CONFEDERACY

Awake, my country, the hour of dreams is done!

Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of thy fate.

Tho' faint souls fear the keen, confronting sun,

And fain would bid the morn of splendor wait;

Tho' dreamers, rapt in starry visions, cry,

"Lo, yon thy future, yon thy faith, thy fame!"

And stretch vain hands to stars, thy fame is nigh,

Here in Canadian hearth, and home, and name;—

This name which yet shall grow

Till all the nations know

Us for a patriot people, heart and hand

Loyal to our native earth,—our own Canadian land!

—By Charles G. D. Roberts (verse 2)

PREDICTIONS REGARDING CANADA

Earl Grey: "It is only a matter of time when Canada will be the most populous, the most wealthy, and the most influential part of the Empire."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "As the nineteenth century was the century of the United States, so shall the twentieth century be the century of Canada."

W. H. Taft, ex-President of the United States: "Canada has 7,000,000 people, but the country is still hardly scratched."

Rudyard Kipling: "Pull in British settlers, and Canada will take all who are suitable and give them more than one opportunity to succeed."

James J. Hill: "There is land and wealth enough in Canada to feed every mouth in Europe."

Baron Shaughnessy: "Though bleeding with sacrifices and bending with every effort on behalf of the great Empire of which she is an integral part, Canada's biggest role in the play of nations is not now, but in the future. Its population is not a fraction of what it should be, of what it is capable of becoming, or what it will be after the war. We are now taking steps to prepare for the future, and are anticipating an immigration that should be unprecedented in Canadian history."

THE CANADA OF THE FUTURE.

Farewell address of Duke of Connaught, Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1916: "Canada has a great future before it. In Canada the Empire has a portion that is bound to take a leading part in the activities of the future. . . . Canada has taken her share in the war in a most magnificent manner. It will ever be written in the records of Canada that, in the time of the greatest need, unasked and unforced, the best of Canada's sons rallied to the colors."

POSTAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS, 1915

	1915.	1905.	Inc.
No. of establishments..	21,291	15,796	34%
Capitalization	\$1,984,991,427	\$846,585,023	134%
Wages and salaries....	\$60,143,704	\$30,724,086	96%
Production	\$1,392,516,593	\$718,352,243	93%
Employees	511,859	392,530	

CONFEDERATION CONTRASTS

CANADA'S WONDERFUL 50-YEAR STORY

	1867.	1916.
Paid up bank capital, (Oct) ..	\$30,289,048	\$ 114,134,182
Population	3,371,594	8,000,000
P.O. savings bank deposits...	204,589	40,008,417
Bank deposits (Oct.)	37,678,571	1,303,527,634
Fire Insurance in force.....	188,359,809	3,531,620,802
Life Insurance in force.....	35,680,082	1,311,616,677
Post Offices	3,638	13,318
Railway mileage	2,278	35,582
Railway gross earnings.....	12,116,716	199,843,072
Total trade	131,027,532	1,447,378,298
Imports	73,459,644	564,505,796
Exports.	57,567,888	882,872,502
Immigration	None	48,537
Government revenue	13,687,928	171,248,668
Government expenditure	13,486,092	129,960,416
Customs duties	8,801,446	103,940,101
Vessels registered	5,693	8,772
Mfg. Capital (1867 and 1911)..	77,964,020	1,247,572,609
Employees	187,942	215,193
Salaries and wages	40,851,009	645,288,733
Values of products.....	221,617,773	1,165,975,639
Public net debt	75,757,135	593,910,637
Agricultural exports	12,871,055	249,661,194
Animal products exports.....	6,893,167	102,882,276
Cheese exports	620,543	26,690,500
Butter exports	1,698,042	1,018,769
Wheat exported (bush.)	2,284,702	157,745,469
Mineral exports	1,276,129	66,589,861
Mineral production (1871).....	10,000,000	138,513,750
Fishery products (1870)	6,577,391	35,869,708
Fisheries exports	3,357,510	22,377,977
Forest products	None	172,880,000
Forest exports	18,742,625	51,271,400
Mfg. exports	2,100,411	242,034,998
Telephones	None	533,099
Elevators	None	3,059
Water-power development	None	1,715,000 h.p.
Electric R.R. mileage.....	None	2,102

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA

(INCLUDING DAIRYING, MILLING AND LIVE STOCK)

Agriculture is Canada's primary and leading industry. The product of the farms, orchards and gardens is Canada's chief national asset.

Canada's total field crops value, 1916, \$700,000,000.

Canada's grain crop yield, 1916, 808,054,000—two thirds grain, one-third root and fodder crop.

Canada's grain yield value, 1915 (including root and fodder crops), \$900,000,000, highest on record, viz., grain, \$568,161,900; potatoes and sugar beets, \$36,739,500; fodder crops, \$192,768,100. Of 1915 yield of 376,303,600 bushels of wheat, over 95 per cent. was of merchantable quality.

Over half of Canada's estimated invested capital was in farm values (census of 1911), viz., \$1,231,000,000, out of \$8,365,000,000; and more than half of Canadas' population is engaged in the agricultural industry.

Canada had, in 1911, 711,681 occupiers of land, or farm holdings, as against 544,688 in 1901, ten years before, the increase of 30 per cent. being mainly in the West.

Canada's federal appropriations for agriculture, 1916-17, \$3,258,000, and under the Agricultural Instruction Act, to provinces, \$1,000,000.

Canada has five Dominion Experimental Farms and 15 Stations.

Canada's wheat yield for 1891 averaged 15½ bushels per acre; that for 1901, 13 bushels per acre, and that for 1905 rose to 28.98 bushels per acre.

Canada's average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$39 per acre—\$22.48 in New Brunswick, \$125 in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island \$37.64, Nova Scotia \$28, Quebec \$51.36, Ontario \$52.49, Manitoba \$30.36, Saskatchewan \$24.20, and Alberta \$23.15. In British Columbia the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

Average yearly wages paid for farm help, including board, \$341 for males, \$200 for females

Canada's average annual potato yield, 1905-1915, was 78,405,000 bushels.

Canada's estimated wheat crop for 1916, 175,000,000 bushels; 376,300,000 in 1915. Financial value of 1916 crop was greater, however, than ever before, with greatly increased price of wheat.

Canada's wheat yield per acre for each of six years from 1910 to 1915, ran, in bushels: 20.91, 22.23, 20.99, 23.20, 21.41, and 29.41, or average of 21.78 bushels per acre, which is five bushels an acre higher than the United States, and nearly two bushels more than France for same period.

Area sown to field crops, 1916, viz., wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, mixed grains, hay, clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, flax, corn, beans, potatoes, turnips, sugar beets 24,510,070 acres, compared with 27,163,400 acres in 1915.

Of above total area of 24,510,070 acres, area sown to wheat, 1916, 11,517,600 acres, compared with 12,986,100 acres in 1915; or 11.3 per cent. less.

Canada had, in 1916, 3,059 elevators, 1,334 stations and 19 warehouses. Capacity, 180,988,000 bushels, nearly doubled in 7 years, and trebled in 10.

Canada has 3 sugar beet factories. Refined sugar made in 5 years, 1911-1915, 145,076,757 lbs. Largest quantity was in 1915 39,515,802 lbs.

Canada's milling industry, year ending August 31, 1916, represented an abnormal business—30 per cent. greater than previous year.

Exports of flour, 1915-16, 6,400,214 barrels; value, \$35,767,044.

Exports of wheat, 1915-16, 157,745,409 bushels; value, \$172,896,445. Bran exports value, \$1,787,398, or a total of wheat, flour and bran of \$210,450,887—highest figures on record.

Canada has exported over 30,000,000 barrels of flour in last 7 years, and 603,261,193 bushels of wheat.

DAIRYING FACTS

Canada's exports of dairy products, year ending March 31st, 1916 (per unrevised figures issued by Customs Department), \$29,673,977, viz., butter, 3,441,183 lbs., value \$1,018,769; casein, 50,564 lbs., value \$3,282; cheese, 168,961,583 lbs., value \$26,690,200; cream (fresh), 1,262,280 gals., value \$1,131,832; milk (fresh), 394,831 gals., value \$59,028; cream and milk (condensed), 13,247,834 lbs., value \$770,566.

Similar exports for 1914-15, \$22,952,560, or \$6,721,417 less than in 1915-16.

Canada's cheese exports, 1880-1916, \$574,100,909; butter exports, \$82,623,032.

Canada's cheese exports, 1904, 233,980,716 pounds; 1915, 137,601,661; 1916, 168,961,583.

Canada's increase in cows, decade 1900-1910, was 7 per cent.; milk production, same period, 43 per cent. Average yield of milk, 1900, 2,850 lbs. per cow; 1910, 3,805 lbs.

Canada has 3,760 cheese factories and creameries.

LIVE STOCK FACTS

"Canada has no source of wealth more dependable, more profitable, or more permanent, than that represented in her flocks and herds."--Canadian Live Stock Commissioner.

Number of farm live stock in Canada on June 30, 1916, 13,687,272, viz.: Horses, 2,990,635; milch cows, 2,603,345; other cattle, 3,313,519; sheep, 1,963,161; swine, 2,814,672. Total decrease of 525,390 over 1915.

Canada bought, 1915-16: Living animals, \$1,903,154; provisions, \$11,962,675; seeds, \$2,639,537; vegetables, \$2,246,677; butter, \$1,092,800; eggs, \$786,100.

Canada sold, 1915-1916: Agricultural and animal products exports \$500,000,000; cattle, \$12,625,760 (241,560); horses, \$1,700,686 (26,818); sheep, \$593,765 (94,478); bacon and hams, \$27,090,113; butter, \$1,018,769; cheese, \$26,690,500; apples \$1,766,171 (577,451 bbls.); grain, \$192,827,362; flour, \$35,767,044; eggs, \$2,273,412 (7,898,322 doz.)

Exports of beef cattle, finished and unfinished, 1915-16, 241,620 head; increase of 41,620 over 1915. Exports of dressed and cured meats, 1915-16, 214,316,050 lbs., worth \$35,096,162; increase of 20 per cent. over 1915, and 120 per cent. over 1914.

Canada's cattle value increase, 10 years, 1901-1911, \$24,755,000, or 14 per cent.

There has been a remarkable increase in Canadian poultry industry production in past two years of nearly 17 million dozen. Canada has tremendous possibilities for the extension of this industry.

Canada produced \$30,060,000 worth of eggs in 1915.

CANADA'S FAR-FLUNG AREA

Province.	Total Acres.	Square Miles
Alberta	163,382,400	253,285
British Columbia	227,772,000	356,855
Manitoba	161,172,298	251,832
New Brunswick	17,910,498	27,983
Nova Scotia	13,713,771	21,429
Ontario	260,647,636	407,262
Prince Edward Island....	1,397,991	2,184
Quebec	452,373,601	706,834
Saskatchewan	161,088,000	251,700
North-West Territories....	795,023,360	1,242,224
Yukon	132,528,640	207,076

Totals	2,386,985,395	3,729,665
--------------	---------------	-----------

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line is nearly equal half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire, and is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

In 1868, area of the 4 provinces forming Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles in nine provinces and three territories. While there is enough additional land to create nine provinces more.

Canada's land area (exclusive of Territories and Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests) is 1,401,100,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation. Of this acreage, only 110,000,000 acres are occupied, and 34,000,000 acres, or less than 10 per cent., under cultivation.

Canada has continuous railway connection (excepting ferry across Canso Strait) from Sydney to Vancouver for 3,883 miles. Distance by rail and water from Sydney to Dawson City, 5,383 miles.

CANADA'S BANKS

	Oct. 31, 1915.		Oct. 31, 1916.
Note circulation	\$ 122,782,233	—	\$ 122,667,047
Reserve Fund	112,752,333	—	113,623,933
Demand Deposits	293,042,193	+	489,230,234
Notice Deposits	701,336,850	+	814,297,400
Total deposits in Canada	1,094,379,043	+	1,303,527,634
Deposits elsewhere ..	111,236,345	+	166,200,928
Call loans in Canada	74,574,270	+	90,412,023
Call loans elsewhere	120,681,624	+	189,346,216
Current loans in Canada ..	780,785,754	—	774,929,222
Current loans elsewhere ..	49,612,985	+	79,459,621
Total Liabilities	1,413,362,832	+	1,722,608,994
Total Assets	1,657,256,962	+	1,968,940,288

CENSUS AND POPULATION FACTS

	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Per sq. m.
Alberta ..	374,663	73,022	301,641	1.47
British Columbia ..	392,480	178,657	213,823	1.
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	6.1
New Brunswick ..	351,889	331,120	20,769	12.61
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	22.98
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	340,261	9.67
P. E. Island	93,728	103,259	*9,531	42.91
Quebec	2,003,232	1,548,898	353,814	5.69
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	1.95
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	
N. W. Territory...	18,481	20,129	*3,178	

Totals 7,206,643 5,371,315 1,835,328 or 34.13%

Canada's estimated population now, 8,000,000.

Of total population of 7,206,643, 3,821,995 are male, and 3,384,648 female.

1911: Rural population, 3,925,502; urban, 3,281,141.

1901: Rural population, 3,349,516; urban, 2,021,799. Increase of rural population in ten years, 17.16 per cent.; of urban, 62.25 per cent.

Three-fourths of Canada's population is British born.

Canada's population to sq. mile, over 2; Great Britain,

471; Germany, 310; France, 190; United States, 33.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN FIFTEEN CITIES

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Montreal	\$19,420,723	\$24,116,304
Toronto	15,806,034	22,326,270
Winnipeg	6,057,957	6,566,886
Vancouver	5,145,897	4,765,677
Hamilton	2,459,170	4,664,091
Halifax	2,224,024	2,412,938
Windsor	1,834,352	4,679,002
Victoria	1,240,894	988,682
Calgary.	1,164,113	949,056
Quebec	1,859,600	2,178,711
Fort William	745,217	752,018
Ottawa	1,515,800	1,701,941
St. John	1,670,958	2,705,243
Edmonton	1,000,575	750,561
London	1,011,353	1,225,962

SOME RECORD CANADIAN FIGURES

Canada's total trade, 1915-16. \$1,447,378,298.

Canada has 1 telephone for every 15 of population

Value of live stock, end of 1915, \$750,667,561.

Value of Canadian vessel tonnage, \$30,000,000.

British investments in Canada, nearly 3 billions;

United States, nearly 1 billion.

Canadian field crops, value, 1916, estimated at \$700,000,000.

Canada's savings average about \$100 per head, or total of \$800,000,000.

Canada's industrial production estimated at \$1,399,000,000.

Canada's farm lands would fill a strip of country as wide as France and 3,000 miles long.—(Adams.)

Canada has developed only 1,712,193 of its 17,746,000 available water powers in populated regions.

Exports of Canadian products, manufactured and agricultural, 1915-16. \$741,000,000, compared with \$409,000,000 in 1914-15.

Canada won world record in 1916 for wheat yield—52 bushels per acre on 1,000-acre farm of C. S. Noble, of Nobleford.

CANADIAN CITIES

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Assessment, 1917, \$21,941,530; population, 26,601; within 70-mile radius, 760,000; one of Canada's leading manufacturing cities with 73 industrial establishments, employing from 6,000 to 8,000. Centre of rich area. "Cost of living the lowest of any city in Canada." 7 public schools, 2 separate schools, collegiate institute, and 2 technical schools. average attendance in all, 4,000. Total civic revenue, \$590,597. Debenture debts, \$3,401,272. Municipal utilities: Water-works, Hydro electric, street railway. City assets, \$4,201,064. Named after Chief Joseph Brant.

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—Population, 10,000. Assessment, \$5,609,470. Tax rate, 29½ mills. Schools, 10, viz. 5 public, 1 manual training, 1 domestic science, 1 collegiate institute, St. Alban's School for Boys, 1 separate. School population exceeds 1,100. 6 banks, 9 churches.

Centre of dairy industry; cheese sold by Dairymen's Board of Trade exceeds \$3,000,000 annually.

Several industries employ 200 to 400 hands each.

Municipally owned: Gas, electric light, water and power plants.

City named after Sir Isaac Brock.

CALGARY, Alta.—The business centre of Alberta, and of one of the most prosperous agricultural, beef-raising and ranching districts in Canada. Incorporated in 1894 with population of 500. Estimated population now, 70,000. Assessment, \$85,055,825.00. Area, 40½ square miles. 24 hotels; 50 policemen; 55 firemen; 29 bank branches; 71 churches. Municipal street railway mileage, 71½ miles; net profits, 1915, \$500; passengers carried, 13,000,000. 10 parks; area, 577 acres; value, \$2,193,958. 13,000 public school children in attendance in 60 schools, 1915; 235 teachers; 1,020 separate school children.

Municipality owns and operates electric light and power, waterworks, street railway, sewerage, parks and asphalt system, and municipal public market.

200 wholesale houses and branches; 60 manufacturing industries and branches. New Dominion Government elevator has capacity of 2,500,000 bushels; cost, \$3,000,000.

The city is supplied with natural gas.

Watch Calgary grow.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Capital of province. Civic receipts, 1915, \$112,211. Assessment valuation, \$3,330,170, largest on record. Population, 12,000.

Charlottetown has a spacious and safe harbor and an ample water supply, a modern sewerage system, electric lighting and 15 miles of concrete sidewalks, 8 churches, 2 colleges, 3 public schools, 2 convent schools, 2 business colleges.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Principal railway centre between Winnipeg and Pacific Coast, reached by three trans-continental line. Commercial, financial and educational centre of Central and Northern Alberta and Central B. C. Doorway of Peace River country. Population, census June, 1915, 59,339. Assessment, 1915, \$168,923,690, exclusive of exemptions. 100 industries employ 4,000 hands.

FORT WILLIAM as a white settlement is almost as old as Quebec. Founded as a trading point in 1669, the French erected a fort there called Fort Kaministiquia.

The Dominion Government has spent over \$50,000,000 on harbor and terminal improvements at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Fort William and Port Arthur have 13 terminal elevators, which form a gigantic hopper, through which the bulk of the grain crops of the West passes; total capacity of 42,000,000 bushels, which is being considerably increased.

201,639,225 bushels of grain passed through the two ports in 1915.

GALT, Ont.—Assessment, \$7,927,285. Population, 11,920.

Area of city, 1,600 acres. 100 acres of parks.

80 industries, including large machine shops, foundries, munition works, woollen and shoe factories, etc.

5 public schools; 1 separate; 1 collegiate institute. 9 churches.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Canada's largest city east of Quebec. Founded in 1749; created a city in 1842. Population, 1911, 46,000; now, 55,000.

Halifax is Canada's chief Atlantic port and chief British naval station in North America; 23 lines of steamships use it. Port tonnage, 1915, \$4,471,346; only 1,877,761 in 1910. Harbor is 6 miles long. Could hold all of world's fleets. Protected by 11 forts.

\$30,000,000 are being spent on terminals, public buildings and piers that will dock two score of world's largest ships at one time. Has one of largest drydocks on Atlantic.

Manufactured products exceed \$20,000,000 a year.

Assessment valuation, \$48,000,000.

Bank clearings 1915, \$104,614,589. Established first bank clearing-house in Canada.

19 public schools, 4 colleges and university; first technical college in Canada; 2 High schools. 42 churches.

Finest public gardens in America.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Assessment, \$85,677,520. Population, 101,461; of tributary area, 350,000. Area of city, 7,143 acres; 15 parks; 430 streets; 19,852 houses.

415 manufacturing industries; 31 bank branches; 7 steam and 4 electric railways. 71 new factories and additions in 1916 cost nearly a million.

80 churches; 30 public schools; 110 police; 89 firemen; street railway, over 30 miles.

Bank clearings, 1915, \$151,420,271. Customs collections, 1915, \$4,117,866.49.

KINGSTON.—Assessment, 1915, \$12,762,769. Population, 21,325. Water, light and power plants are municipally controlled. Leading educational centre: Queen's University, Royal Military College, etc. Commercial advantages: good water and rail connections. Served by 7 banks. A centre of cheese trade. Splendid harbor. Seats of two bishoprics. Large industries, like the Locomotive Works. First-class markets.

KITCHENER, Ont. (formerly Berlin).—The inland industrial centre of the Ontario peninsula. Population, 19,380. Increase, 114. Tax rate, 26 mills. School population, 2,252, in 5 public and 2 separate schools; 1 collegiate and 1 college. 16 churches.

125 industries; annual output value, \$8,000,000. 200 commercial travellers.

Land value, \$5,116,667; building value, \$6,726,111; business assessment, \$1,141,688; income assessment, \$243,012; total, \$13,227,478. Exemptions, \$1,537,459. Net assessment, \$11,690,019.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Under straight commission government. Assessment, 1916, \$18,694,160. Population,

service and coal mine and street railway. Earnings of latter, 1915, \$41,740. mined 11,830 tons of coal in 1915. The 11,000. Department of Public Utilities operates electric industrial and commercial centre of Southern Alberta.

LONDON, Ont.—Estimated population, 58,055. Bank clearings, 1913, \$90,720,792; 1914, \$86,024,236; 1915, \$89,774,787. Manufacturing output increased 100 p.c. in 10 years. School attendance, 11,500. Four trunk and seven branch railways; many hydro-radial lines projected. City owned and operated railway to London's harbor on Lake Erie, Port Stanley. Assessment, 1915, \$39,509,797.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Assessment, 1915, \$19,241,850. Population, about 10,000. Several industries, including Ogilvie Mills, Hedley Shaw Mills, Lake-of-the-Woods Mills (all flour mills); Alberta Linseed Oil Mills, Alberta Clay Products Co., Canada Cement Co., Alberta Foundry (munitions), Dominion Harvester Co. (munitions), International Supply Co., Tabor Candy Factory.

Gas: Number of wells drilled by city, 16; number of wells handed over to industries, 3; number of wells operated by the city, 14; length of mains, 45 miles; number of services, 2,487.

MONCTON, N.B.—The railway hub of Eastern Canada and head offices and workshops of Canadian Government Railway. Population, about 15,000; incorporated 1875; assessment for current year, \$9,000,000; pay-rolls of several large industries amount to about \$2,500,000; tax rate, 175 mills. Centre of oil gas and oil fields in Eastern Canada. Uses natural gas for light and fuel. 5 schools. River transportation.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL.—One site of Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Cartier in 1535. In 1611, Champlain established a trading post—Place Royale. In 1641, Maisonneuve founded Montreal.

Montreal is the leading city of Canada, its supremacy being founded on unique natural advantages. It is the national seaport of Canada, and is the terminus of the great inland waterways which reach from the head of Lake Superior.

Montreal is the financial centre of Canada and the

commercial metropolis. It is also the seat of hundreds of important industries, many of them of a national character.

Montreal ranks to-day as the sixth largest city on this continent. The five cities claiming precedence as to population are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston.

Montreal's budget for 1916 was \$12,231,492, the largest Canadian civic revenue ever recorded.

Montreal's area, 25,750 acres, or 13x9 miles. Parks and squares, 964 acres; 685 miles of streets; 262 miles of electric railway lines (single track).

Montreal is the head of ocean navigation, nearly 1,000 miles from the open sea, the key to the great waterways of Canada, and its chief railway and shipping centre.

Arrived in the Port of Montreal during the season of 1916, 685 sea-going vessels, with a tonnage of 2,119,055. Coasting tonnage extra. Total of ocean-going ships exceed all previous years.

Trade, 1915-16, \$320,310,473, viz.: Exports, \$191,170,656; imports, \$129,139,817; duty, \$24,116,304.

Montreal port is one of the best equipped in the world, with 8 miles of deep water in the harbor and wharfage room for 100 vessels.

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city. Value of manufactured products, 1910. \$195,177,563. Now has 1,100 industries and 67,000 employees.

Montreal ranks sixth among American cities in bank clearings, \$2,623,122,428 in 1915. Customs revenue, 1915-16, highest in Canada, \$24,116,304.

Montreal's taxable property, 1915-16, \$623,250,975; exempt, \$214,477,676. City debt, \$90,804,465; city property value, \$30,689,320; city revenue, \$12,304,971—largest ever recorded in Canada. Building permits value, 1915, \$8,511,221 for 2,081 buildings.

Montreal as 54 parks, with area of 840 acres.

Montreal's population growth: 1851, 57,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; 1881, 140,747 1891, 211,302; 1901, 277,829; 1911, 522,377; 1916, 650,000 without suburbs, or over 750,000 including them. 75% of population of French-Canadian origin.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Population estimated at 16,000. Assessment: taxable, \$15,038,725; exempted, \$4,526,125. Tax rate, net, 22 mills. 2,500 pupils in 2 colleges, 6 public schools and 1 High school. 5 banks. 15 churches. City owns electric light and water systems. Several industries and creameries and public buildings. Situate on world's greatest salmon river, the Fraser.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Assessment, \$9,029,165. Increase of \$185,703 in year. Population, exclusive of 600 men enlisted, increased from 11,147 to 11,715. An industrial centre with cheap power.

OTTAWA, the Capital of Canada, area 5,000 acres, owns her own waterworks and electric light systems, about 20,000 houses, 84 public buildings, 24 public schools, 8,481 pupils, and 29 separate schools, 7,495 pupils; 3 high schools. 1 university, and 10 colleges, Geological Museum, 67 churches, 13 convents, 22 charitable institutions, 24 hospitals and asylums, 119 wholesale houses, 192 industries, 19 Government buildings, 13 parks, 9 steam railways entering the city, 8 water transport lines, 51 miles of paved streets, 47 miles electric street railway, 38 banks and branches against 13 ten years ago, 11,000 telephones in use, over 100 insurance companies represented, 156 miles of streets, 311 Board of Trade members, 107 policemen, 109 firemen, over 5,000 Government employees.

Population, 100,163; assessment, \$148,228,076; customs revenue, 1915-16, \$1,701,941.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Assessment, \$13,161,405; population, 21,000; with suburbs, 24,000; tax rate, 26.3 mills; 10 public schools, collegiate institute and Provincial Normal School; fine churches; 9 banks. City owns water works and hydro-electric power and light; large parks; complete fire protection equipment; extensive sewer system; electric railway; 70 manufacturing industries; several industries established in 1916 and a number considerably enlarged; cheap hydro electric power and excellent shipping facilities; attractive summer resorts.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. (see also Fort William).—Head of lake navigation, with fine natural harbor. Gross assessment, 1916, \$32,747,170; exemptions, \$5,016,125; net, \$27,731,050. Total taxes, \$604,740. Population, 15,000

Good public and separate schools, Model and collegiate.

World's record for elevators. Big drydock and ship-building plant, blast furnace, lumber mills, etc. Big pulp mill being built.

City owns and operates municipal franchises. Dominion signal and wireless station and fish hatcheries.

QUÉBEC City, Que.—Founded by Champlain in 1608. The portal city of Canada.

Civic appropriations, 1915-16, \$1,439,400. 96 miles of streets. Assessment values, \$70,557,085; exempted, \$18,000,000.

REGINA, Sask.—“The City of Certainities” and Provincial Capital. Incorporated as a town in 1883; as a city, 1903. Estimated population, 1915-16, 40,000; in 1882, 200. Gross assessment, 1916, \$68,073,210. Area of city, 8,427 acres; parks, 257 acres; cemetery, 75 acres; Exhibition Grounds, 75 acres, all inside city; 75 miles graded, 30 miles paved, and 18 miles boulevarded streets; 115 miles sidewalks. Building permits, 1915, \$464,065; 68 miles of sewer water, 13 miles of supply mains and 59 miles in distributing system; 510 hydrants; trunk sewer sewage disposal works and an incinerator plant for garbage; has municipal electric light and power plant, waterworks, street railway with 33 miles of track.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—Population, 17,917; increase of 37. Assessment, \$13,977,860; increase, \$685,970; exemptions (not included in assessment), \$1,784,175. A city of industries and homes, serving the Niagara peninsula. Important railway and shipping centre, steadily growing.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Population, 1903, 113; in October, 1916, 25,000 (estimated). Dominion Government have built a huge interior elevator. Building permits, 1915, \$20,200; assessment, 1916, \$37,677,800. School attendance, 1915, 3 768. Bank clearings, 1915, \$50,146,848. 15½ miles of municipal street railway; municipally-owned waterworks, electric light and power plants, and street railway, all on paying basis.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—“Canada's Winter Shipping Port.” Total trade, 1915-16, \$181,208,053. Exports, 1915-16, \$120,042,590; increase in year of \$76,169,658. Shipped

14,186,522 bushels of grain in 1915-16; total value, \$11,405,186. Total number of vessels entered port, 1916, 3,118. Tonnage, 1,790,948; increase over 1915 of 203,455 tons.

Customs receipts, 1915-16, \$2,718,000.06.

Deal and lumber shipments to United Kingdom, Continent, Australia and South Africa, 1915, 139,486,183 sup. feet spruce deals; 4,333,709 sup. feet hardwood plank; 1,611 tons birch timber. Value of lumber exports to United States, 1915, \$1,371,450.45.

Postal revenue, 1915, \$148,316.51; value money orders issued, \$401,873.69; value money orders paid, \$944,882.28. Bank clearings, 1915, \$77,018,854; first six months of 1916, \$40,721,984.

Census population, 1910-11, 42,511. Present population estimated, 60,000.

Forty-four churches. 780 acres of parks.

City growing rapidly; many new residential areas being developed. First city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law.

SHERBROOKE, Que.—Population, 20,470; increase of 1,156. Total valuation, \$16,774,120; for taxation, \$10,524,270. Municipal tax rate, 10 mills; Catholic schools, 6 mills; Protestant, 7 mills. Bonded debt, \$1,781,900. Area, 3,104 acres; 31 miles of sidewalks; 36 of streets; 22 of sewers. Revenue from gas, electricity and waterworks, \$275,000.

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—Assessment, \$10,000,000; estimated population, 5,000. Tributary population, 30,000.

SYDNEY, C.B.—The Pittsburg of Canada. Census population, 1911, 17,617. Including North Sydney and Glace Bay, over 25,000. Centre of great coal, iron and steel industry; great shipping port.

TORONTO

TORONTO (from an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting"), founded as a French trading post, 1749 as Fort Rouille. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834. Ten-year population increase, 1900-1910, 81 per cent.

The population has practically doubled every 15 years since incorporation. Population in 1834, 9,254; 1844, 18,420; 1874, 67,995; 1884, 105,211; 1905, 238,642; 1910,

341,991; 1916, 460,526 (assessment estimate).

Toronto ranks second industrially in Canada. Production value, 1910, \$154,000,000; increase of 164 per cent. in ten years; 1,200 establishments then employed 78,000.

Manufactures: Toronto has 1,445 manufactures. Capital invested (estimated, 1914), \$175,958,117; value of products, \$185,188,337; 78,581 employees; \$43,278,788 in salaries and wages. Toronto has 102 branch U.S. factories.

Harbor.—\$24,000,000 is being spent on harbor improvements by Toronto Harbor Commission. When completed, it will make 646 acres of factory sites, 130 acres of waterways, 235 acres of streets and railway reservations, 30 miles of public roadways and 30 miles of railway sidings.

Toronto has nearly 100,000 buildings, 530 miles of streets and 140 of lanes, 60 parks and playgrounds, 81 homes and hospitals, 95 public schools, with 70,400 pupils enrolled, 10 high schools, 27 separate schools, a Technical School and Commercial High School; value of public school property, \$9,534,000; 32 colleges, 12 libraries, 8 public hospitals, 263 churches.

Toronto has 364 policemen and 364 firemen.

Toronto has the world's largest annual Exhibition, with attendance of nearly a million.

Customs revenue, 1915-16, \$22,326,290; 1914-15, \$15,806,034.

Toronto is now Canada's greatest live stock market; \$50,000,000 sold in 1915, exclusive of war horse orders.

Toronto is one of the greatest banking centres in the Dominion of Canada.

Toronto's bank clearings, 1916, \$2,571,535,613; 1915, \$1,885,956,257.

Toronto undertakings under way: Bloor Street Viaduct; new Union Station and Viaduct; Harbor improvements, involving expenditure of many millions.

Toronto's building permits, 6 years, 1909-1914, totalled \$138,764,042. In 1915, \$6,124,898.

Toronto's net debt: Dec. 31, 1915, \$68,484,215; value of city property, \$41,000,000; estimates for 1916, \$5,326,901.

Annual revenue, \$3,979,466, not including taxes, which are \$13,001,582. Tax rate, 22½ mills on dollar.

Assessment, 1916, \$392,123,873; 1915, \$585,936,141. Increase of \$6,187,732.

Street railway single track mileage, 122. Passengers carried, 1915, 142,061,258; net profits of company, 1915 (after paying city's share, \$964, 831), \$1,192,489. Toronto owns and operates four civic street car lines.

Toronto's harbor improvements, now under way, are estimated to cost \$24,000,000. They include a 4-mile breakwater, a 13-mile boulevard, 985 acres of parks and a new industrial area of 646 acres, 30 miles of railroad sidings, a ship channel, a turning basin and concrete docks.

Toronto's new Union Station, under way, will have a frontage of 800 feet, a depth of 530 feet, area 9-10 acres, 10 through passenger tracks. Cost, \$4,000,000. An accompanying viaduct scheme is to cost \$15,000,000.

TRURO, N.S.—Assessment, \$3,467,525; tax rate, \$2.10 per \$100.00; population, 7,500; total bonded debt, \$654,410, amount of sinking funds on deposit in chartered bank, \$144,835; assets in excess of liabilities, \$172,050.

It has a number of first-class industries, some of which manufacture and ship goods to the Pacific Provinces; occupies an advantageous position as a manufacturing centre, being served by railroads running in four directions; has 3 branches of leading banks, and 9 churches.

Truro owns its water service and electric lighting system; has a first-class fire department, and good schools and academy; also has paved streets and concrete sidewalks.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Canada's portal city on the Pacific. Has one of the finest harbors in America. Board of Trade has 415 members.

Post office revenue, 1915-16, \$571,280; customs, 1915-16, \$4,765,677. Building permits, 1915, \$1,578,693; bank clearings, 1915-16, \$283,603,563.

Port trade, year ending March 31, 1916, 18,594 vessels; total tonnage, 434,951; on sea-going vessels, 2,793; coasting trade, 15,801.

Vancouver exports, 1915-16, \$15,559,567; imports, \$20,067,373; total, \$35,626,940.

82 churches and missions; school enrolment, 1915, 13,183; 354 teachers.

Assessment, \$224,202,883. Population, 99,000.

Vancouver's bank clearings, 1916, \$321,585,736.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Canada's leading tourist city on the Pacific Coast. One of the healthiest and wealthiest cities in the world and one of the most beautiful.

Victoria possesses an unequalled temperate climate. Highest temperature, 1914, 82; lowest temperature, 26. Average temperature, 50.2. The City of Sunshine. Average of 5½ hours of bright sunshine for every day in year.

Victoria has more mileage of paved streets, electric light standards and boulevards than any city its size.

Victoria is the second largest port in Canada, according to tonnage; \$6,000,000 is now being spent in additions to its harbor, docks, and \$4,000,000 in building one of the largest drydocks in the world.

Estimated population (including suburbs), 55,000. Assessment 1915-16, \$109,627,987.

WINDSOR, Ont.—One of the gateways into Canada. The city of 178 United States branch factories besides Canadian industries, supporting population of 26,524. Canada's automobile manufacturing centre. Unexampled situation for industries and for homes. Watch Windsor grow. City owns large factory district, served by five railways, electric power and natural gas. The city of advantages. Assessment, \$26,449,000.

WINNIPEG.—Civic motto: "Commerce, Prudence, Industry." Selkirk settlers occupied its site in 1812. Hudson Bay trading post of Fort Garry, in 1870, with population of 215; 1,809 when incorporated as city in 1874; 1916, 210,000. Third largest city in Canada.

Winnipeg is the greatest grain centre in America; the financial, commercial, wholesale and manufacturing centre of the middle West.

City area, 23 sq. miles; 500 miles of streets.

Death rate per 1 000, 8.7; birth rate, 28.8.

Building permits, 1915, \$1,826,300.

Schools, 45; 589 teachers; attendance, 27,514; value of buildings, sites, etc., \$5,856,356.

29 parks of 579 acres; 217 in fire department.

City conducts playgrounds, free employment bureau and public baths.

Winnipeg's bank clearings, 1916, \$2,061,795,257; 1915, \$1,530,683,124.

Net debenture debt, \$36,018,884; assets, \$63,130,796.

Municipal ownership of power-works waterworks plant, street lighting, stone quarry, asphalt plant, etc.

Winnipeg's assessment: 1900, \$25,077,400; 1902, \$28,615,810; 1905, \$62,727,630; 1906 \$80,511,727; 1909, \$131,402,800; 1912, \$214,330,440; 1914, \$324,944,610.

Manufacturing output, 1905 8½ millions; output 1915, 43 millions; increase of 500 per cent. in 10 years; over 400 factories and shops in 1915, employing 20,000. Wages, \$10,000,000; \$50,000,000 invested.

Winnipeg has five railroad systems, 24 pair of railway tracks radiating from it; over 6,000 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 28 business bodies affiliated, and 1,670 business firms and members.

Winnipeg's commercial field largest in Canada, covered by 15,000 miles of railways.

Customs revenue, 1915-16, \$6,570,105; inland revenue, \$1,089,163. Bank clearings, 1915, \$1,530,683,124.

WOODSTOCK, Ont.—Assessment is a very low one. City owns and operates waterworks and electric light and power plant, both utilities being well managed. Head office power plant, both utilities being well merged. Head office and principal factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers. First-class and up-to-date schools and collegiate institute; also Woodstock Baptist College in affiliation with McMaster University. The city is well drained and healthy. Railway and shipping facilities unsurpassed.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS BY PROVINCES

ALBERTA.—1915-16: School districts, 2,478; school consolidations, 12; number of schools or classrooms in operation, 3,082; number of pupils enrolled, 97,286; increase in attendance during year, 7,376, or 8 1/5%; provincial grants to schools, \$569,555; school debentures issued, \$495,885; spent on school buildings and grounds, \$513,223; on teachers' salaries, \$2,244,964; average salary paid to teachers, \$792.

BRITISH COLUMBIA —Year ending June 30, 1915.—Total enrolment in all colleges and schools, 64,624; increase of 2,361 over previous year. Boys, 33,289; girls, 31,335. Total actual daily attendance by all pupils enrolled,

10,259,665½; increase of 891,870½. Average actual daily attendance, 52,821; increase of 3,444. Percentage of regular attendance, 81.73; highest on record. Teachers, 1,966; increase of 107. University of British Columbia is now open.

MANITOBA'S enrolment in schools to June 30, 1915, 100,963; average daily attendance, 68,200. Teachers employed at one time, 2,688. Government expenditure on education, \$724,560.49.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Number of schools, 1,064; teachers, 2,106; pupils, 66,505; proportion of population at school, 1 in 5.29. Province spends on Education \$1,157,816. Provincial Normal School, 351 pupils; University of New Brunswick, 142 students.

NOVA SCOTIA.—1914-15.—2,845 schools, 110,847 pupils; 2,995 teachers. Government expenditure on education, \$407,213; municipal expenditures, \$168,008; sectional (local) expenditures, \$1,066,892. Total, \$1,642,113.

ONTARIO.—1915.—6,063 public schools; 537 Roman Catholic separate schools; 5 Protestant separate schools (included with public schools); 228 kindergarten schools; 30 night public schools; 160 high schools and collegiate institutes; 132 continuation schools; and 15 night high schools. Total number of pupils in all of above schools, 573,178; teachers, 13,504; Government expenditure, \$1,104,775.

QUEBEC.—1914-15.—Number of schools, 7,016; elementary, 5,880; model, 718; academies, 296; colleges, 21; special, 84; Normal, 14; universities, 3; number of children of school age, 486,335; number of pupils enrolled, 459,636; average attendance, 363,005; attendance per 100 enrolled, 79; total expenditure, \$8,955,296.10.

SASKATCHEWAN.—3,787 schools in 1914; 4,871 teachers, 23 school inspectors and 5 inspectors of school districts; attendance, 111,059 scholars. Total school grant paid 1914-15, \$562,304.20.

Canada had, in 1910, a population of 2,141,909 between the ages of 6 and 20 (per census); 1,801,779, or 84.12 per cent., were Canadian-born; 142,560, or 6.65 per cent., British-born, and 197,570, or 9.23 per cent., foreign born.

CANADA'S NATIONAL FINANCES

The revenues of the Dominion for fiscal year ending March 31st were \$172,147,838, exceeding those of 1915 by \$30,074,356, or 29.3 per cent. This was in excess of the revenue of any previous year, and may be attributed in part to the moderate special taxation imposed after the outbreak of the war.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1907-1908 . . .	\$ 96,054,505	\$ 76,641,451	\$19,413,054
1908-1909 . . .	85,093,404	94,064,232	1,029,171
1909-1910 . . .	101,503,710	79,411,747	22,092,964
1910-1911 . . .	117,780,400	87,774,198	30,006,211
1911-1912 . . .	136,108,217	98,161,440	37,946,776
1912-1913 . . .	168,689,903	112,059,537	56,630,366
1913-1914 . . .	163,174,394	127,384,473	35,789,921
1914-1915	183,073,481	135,523,206	
1915-1916	172,147,838	130,350,726	41,797,112

Canada's revenue 1916-17, estimated at over \$200,000,000 by Minister of Finance, based on actual revenue, first six months of \$103,000,000, or \$30,000,000 more than same period of previous year.

Canada's borrowings, \$305,715,875, viz.: In Canada, \$192,967,055; in United States, \$194,748,823; in Great Britain, \$8,000,000.—(Toronto News estimate.)

\$250,000,000 of credit has been given Great Britain by the Canadian Government and banks for financing munition orders in Canada.

Canada has an extraordinary record for prompt payment of all municipal obligations and every American investor, whether individual or institutional, should carefully investigate the unique opportunity now presented of loaning money in Canada.—Magazine of Wall Street, N.Y.

British investments chiefly in Government, railway and municipal securities; United States chiefly in industrial enterprises.

Canada had, end of 1915, 14 loan companies, with assets of \$71,992,666; capital subscribed, \$24,582,320, dividends paid, \$1,522,057; deposits, \$9,193,194, viz., payable on demand, \$5,471,355; after notice, \$3,721,839.

Total investments in Canada of British capital, about \$2,914,144,000; of United States capital, \$978,054,952.

U. S. investors bought \$329,000,000 worth of Canadian securities during war period from August, 1914 to August, 1916.

Canada's net public debt Sept. 30, 1915, \$484,481,633; June 30, 1916, \$593,910,537; Dec. 31, 1916, \$722,111,000.

Canada's savings in chartered, Postoffice and other savings banks and loan and trust companies, total about \$600,000,000, or \$100 per capita—one of the highest records.

Business failures, 1916, 1,652; 1915, 2,661; 1914, 2,890.

Canada has had 18 bank mergers since 1900.

Canada's bank clearings, 1916, \$10,564,043,329; 1915, \$7,797,430,809.

"In estimating Canada's liabilities and resources, the gigantic balance on the right side gives abundant assurance of safety. . . . The bulk of the nearly four billions of foreign investments in Canada have created and established productive enterprises, insuring, from the natural resources of the Dominion manifold returns."

FISHERIES FACTS

Canada has the most extensive and best-stocked commercial fishing waters in the world, including 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific Coast, and 220,000 square miles of fresh water. The territorial fishing grounds of Canada extend from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, on the Atlantic Coast; and from the Fraser River to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific coast, together with the interior waters.

Fisheries exports, 1915-16, \$22,377,977.

Value produced, 1915-16, \$35,860,708; 1914-15, \$31,264,631; 1913-14, \$33,207,748; 1912-13, \$33,389,464.

British Columbia comes first, 1915-16, with \$14,738,320; Nova Scotia, \$9,166,851; New Brunswick, \$4,737,145; Ontario, \$3,341,182; Quebec, \$2,076,851; Prince Edward Island, \$933,682; Manitoba, \$742,925; Saskatchewan, \$167,888; Alberta, \$94,134; Yukon, \$63,730.

Salmon leads in value, \$11,262,381; lobsters, \$4,506,155; cod, \$4,489,496; herring, \$2,906,887; halibut, \$2,261,776; sardines, \$1,229,006; whitefish, \$1,048,641.

Total value of the fisheries, 1870 to 1916, \$930,660,146.

Nova Scotia leads with 330 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions; British Columbia, 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions; New Brunswick, 165 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions; Quebec, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions; Ontario, 65 millions, etc.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$25,855,575; increase in value of \$1,122,413 in year.

Canada has fishing fleet of 1,984 vessels and 39,536 boats, manned by 74,862 men; 27,320 persons employed on shore, or total of 102,182. Motor boat fleet increased by 1,795.

Canada has 51 fish hatcheries; 9 subsidiary hatcheries; 5 salmon retaining ponds, and 1 lobster pound; there were 1,624,305,787 fry distributed in 1916. Government spends \$370,000 a year for fish culture.

Canada possesses oyster areas as extensive as New York State; 2,000 persons obtain a permanent living, and \$6,000,000 capital is invested. There are 10,550 acres of producing natural beds in Maritime Provinces. Canada imports more oysters than she produces. During 5 years, 1910-14, the value of oysters imported into Canada averaged nearly \$390,000 a year, while the value of the Canadian production averaged less than \$196,000.

FOREST AND TIMBER FACTS

Estimated total value of the different classes of forest products for 1913, \$177,120,000; 1914, \$176,672,000; 1915, \$172,880,000.

Of Canada's total lumber production, 1915, Quebec led with \$17,784,415; British Columbia, \$8,414,277; Ontario, \$19,663,950; New Brunswick, \$9,902,202; Nova Scotia, \$4,366,165; Prairie Provinces, \$1,544,360. Quebec led in quantity, viz., 1,078,787,000 feet b.m.

Of kinds of wood, spruce led, with 1,564,113,000 feet b.m.; Douglas fir, 453,534,000; white pine, 849,196,000. Of total cut, soft woods were 94.5 per cent.; hardwoods, 5.5.

Canada lost, in 1915, over \$10,000,000 through 12,000 forest fires.

Dominion Forestry Department distributed 4,624,300 trees to nearly 6,000 prairie farmers in 1915. Total distribution nearly 40,000,000.

Canada's present supply of commercial timber has

been variously estimated to be between five hundred and eight hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 250,000,000 acres.

This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value as saw-timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material, nor small timber of any description, although this has a large commercial value.

Canada's railway, telephone and telegraph companies bought 179,248 poles in 1915, worth \$450,848; in 1914, 283,184 poles, worth \$660,262; decrease of 37 per cent. Railways bought 7,592,530 ties in 1915, worth \$3,329,029.

United States bought about 66 p.c. of Canada's exported products of logging and wood mfg. industries in 1915.

PULPWOOD INDUSTRY

Canada's total production of pulpwood, 1915, 2,355,550 cords, valued at \$15,590,330.

Canada's pulpwood consumption in 50 Canadian mills, 1915, 1,405,836 cords; value, \$9,426,217, or 6.71 per cord. compared with 1,224,376 cords in 1914.

In addition to this home consumption, 949,714 cords. valued at \$6,164,113, was exported in unmanufactured state to United States.

There is a steadily increasing proportion of pulpwood manufactured in Canadian mills. In 1910, only 38 per cent. of pulpwood cut in Canada was made into pulp in Canadian mills; in 1915, the proportion was 59.7 per cent. This form of forest product is becoming more thoroughly appreciated in Canada.

Wood-pulp manufacture in Canada is on the increase. Canada exported, 1914, 424,883 tons of wood-pulp, value \$8,865,436; 1915, 364,170 tons; value, \$9,279,414; decrease of 14.3 per cent. 318,498 tons went to U. S., 18,488 to Great Britain, 8,666 to Japan, and 18,335 to France.

Canada imported \$423,331 worth of wood-pulp in 1915. mostly from United States, Sweden and Great Britain.

Exports of paper, pulp, pulp-wood and manufactures of wood, rose, in 191516, to nearly \$38,000,000—highest on record.

IMMIGRATION FACTS

Immigration arrivals, 19 years, 1897-1916, 3,221,402, viz.: British, 1,206,659; foreign, 885,359; United States, 1,127,394.

Immigrant arrivals, 1912-13, 402,432; 1913-14, 384,878; 1914-15, 144,789; 1915-16, 48,537.

Of arrivals of 48,537 for 1915-16, 8,664 were British, 2,936 foreign, 36,937 United States.

During the period, 1897-1916, 18 per cent. British, 30 per cent. American and 28 per cent. of immigrants from other countries made entry for homesteads in Western Canada, in addition to many who settled without homesteading.

British immigration to Canada, sixteen years, 1900-1916, 1,168,282, viz.: English, 839,839; Welsh, 11,498; Scotch, 241,993; Irish, 72,993.

During the above period, 1900-16, 19 per cent. of English, 19 per cent. of Welsh, 16 per cent. of Scotch, and 20 per cent. of Irish immigrants made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. In addition to many who settled without homesteading.

Immigration to Canada, 1900-16, represented 53 nationalities, viz: English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, African, South, Albanian, Argentinian, Australian, Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, Brazilian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Cuban, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindoo, Italian, Japanese, Macedonian, Malay, Maltese, Mexican, Montenegrin, Negro, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Doukhobor, Finnish, Mennonite, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Serbian, Spanish, Swiss, Turkish, Arabian, Armenian, Egyptian, Syrian, United States, West Indian.

Rejections of immigrants seeking admission to Canada from the United States, 1909-16, 123,535.

Total rejections, 1903-16, at ocean ports, 12,244; deportations, after having been admitted, 1903-16, 11,718.

Homestead entries, 20 years, 1907-1916, 498,327, representing 19 per cent. English, 15 per cent. Scotch, 20 per cent. Irish, 30 per cent. U.S., 28 per cent. Continental.

Canada's 10-year population increase, 34 p.c.; U.S., 24.

Homestead entries, 1911, 44,479; 1912, 39,151; 1913,

33,699; 1914, 31,829; 1915, 24,088; 1916, 17,030; in addition to many who settled without homesteading.

For year ending June 30, 1916, 22,775 United States citizens departed for Canadian border, and 32,440 returned to the U. S. For year ending June 30, 1915, 32,350 departed, 56,640 returned.—U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Canada's percentage growth since the beginning of the 20th century has been far greater than that of the United States in any period of equal length in the 19th century.

Immigration expenditure, 1914-15, \$1,662,878.

Total foreign-born in Canada, 1911 census, 752,732 (male, 470,927, or 62.6 per cent.; female, 281,805, or 37.4 per cent.). Of above total, countries of birth: Europe, 404,941; Asia, 40,946; United States, 303,680.

Of voting population, 1911 census, of 1,982,512, 72.77 per cent. were Canadian-born; 20.61 per cent. British-born; 6.62 foreign-born.

Foreign population, 1901, 6 per cent.; 1911, 11 per cent.

Canada had 165,000 of enemy birth, based on 1911 census. Of these, 120,000 Austro-Hungarian, 39,000 German. More than half of number naturalized.

Immigration destination by provinces, 1900-1916. Maritimes, 143,095; Quebec, 493,952; Ontario, 810,332; Manitoba, 455,236; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 834,577; British Columbia, 348,945; not known, 13,211; outside of the 13,211 Eastern Canada received 1,447,379; Western Canada, 1,289,813.

Japanese immigration to Canada, 1900-1916, 16,466; numbers gradually decreasing, only 401 in 1915-16.

Chinese immigration to Canada, 1900-1916, 31,874. Dropped from 1,258, in 1914-15, to 88 in 1915-16. Chinese head tax, now \$500, amount 1915-16, \$10,000, paid on 20; 68 were exempt. Total head tax, 1905-16, \$14,372,500.

INDIAN FACTS

Indian population, according to Provinces: Alberta, 8,682; British Columbia, 25,737; Manitoba, 11,935; New Brunswick, 1,871; Nova Scotia, 2,119; Ontario, 26,205; Prince Edward Island, 302; Quebec, 13,174; Saskatchewan, 9,962; Northwest Territories, 3,769; Yukon, 1,528.

Indian population, 1915-16, 105,561; 1914-15, 103,531.

Indian agriculture, 1915-16: Acres under crop, 73,648; bush. grain and roots, 2,349,873; tons hay, 131,805; total value, \$2,246,507.

Value of real and personal property of Indians, \$59,436,089, or per capita, \$563.05.

INSURANCE FACTS

At December 31, 1915, there were 187 insurance companies licensed by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, and transacting business under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910.

FIRE INSURANCE

During 1915, the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 88 companies—25 Canadian, 27 British, 32 United States, and 4 French.

Gross amount of policies, new and renewed, taken during year, was \$3,111,552.903—Canadian, \$673,244.131; British, \$1,438,037,721; United States, \$952,365,948; French, \$47,905,103. Total amount taken was greater by \$7,451.335 than the amount taken in 1914. Premiums charged thereon, \$36,048,345.

Net cash received for premiums during year, \$26,474,833.

Net amount paid for losses during 1915 was \$14,161,949—Canadian, \$2,625,869; British, \$6,889,360; United States, \$4,412,428; French, \$234,292.

Net amount at risk at Dec. 31, 1915, \$3,521,620,802.

Fire losses have averaged \$13,364,294 per year for 5 years.

Canada's per capita fire loss is heaviest in the world, viz., \$20,000,000.

LIFE INSURANCE

During 1915, the business of life insurance in Canada was carried on by 44 active companies—26 Canadian, 7 British, 1 Australian, and 10 United States.

Total amount of policies effected in Canada during the year was \$221,119,558—Canadian, \$121,033,310; British, \$4,550,395; Australian, \$1,176,918; United States, 94,358,935. This amount is greater by \$4,113,042 than the amount taken in 1914.

Net cash received for premiums during year was \$45,106,678, largest on record.

Net amount paid during 1915 for claims, including matured endowments, was \$17,170,020—Canadian, \$9,914,932; British, \$1,711,372; Australian, \$1,517; United States, \$5,542,199.

Including the business done outside of Canada by the Canadian companies, total premium income during 1915 was \$56,744,482; the total amount paid to policyholders was \$36,426,490, distributed as follows: Death claims, \$13,621,455; matured endowments, \$6,537,839; annuitants, \$1,528,872; surrendered policies, \$8,250,834; and for dividends to policyholders, \$6,487,490. Hence, for every \$100 in premiums received during the year, there was paid to policyholders \$64.19, leaving \$35.81 to be carried to reserve, expense and profits.

Net amount in force at Dec. 31, 1915, \$1,311,616,677.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT INSURANCE

During 1915 the business of life insurance was carried on in Canada by 4 Canadian associations.

Total amount of policies taken during year, \$3,152,000.

Net amount in force at Dec. 31, 1915, \$100,421,755.

Total amount paid by members in Canada for membership fees, annual dues, assessments, etc., \$5,031,099.

Amount paid for death claims, \$4,460,000..

IRRIGATION FACTS

Canada has important irrigation projects and water supply systems in the Western Provinces.

In British Columbia, a large amount of capital has been invested, and considerable areas irrigated, both by gravity and pumping, for fruit growing, dairying, etc.

There has been considerable development in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan; elsewhere in these provinces, the rainfall is usually sufficient for crop production.

The pioneer irrigation project of Western Canada is that of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. opened 15 years ago, now has 231 miles of main canals and natural channels. The water supply is drawn from St. Mary river, five miles north of international boundary. The main canal has a present capacity sufficient to irri-

gate about 150,000 acres of land, half of which has been irrigated.

Cost of construction, \$1,368,000; 15,000 acres are devoted to alfalfa.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company has two large irrigation projects completed in district east of Calgary. Irrigable area, about 625,000 acres. About 5 000 miles of main and secondary canals and ditches. Total cost of combined systems, approximately, \$13,600,000. Water is taken from Bow river.

Irrigation works are also under construction by the Southern Alberta and Alberta Land companies for irrigation of about 200,000 acres of land.

In addition, there are 400 smaller projects completed or under construction, providing for irrigation of more than 100,000 acres of land.

Altogether, there are over 1,000,000 acres of land irrigable from the projects now constructed or under construction.

Canada has built the largest irrigation dam in America, at Bassano, Alberta—7,000 feet long.

LABOR FACTS

Organized labor in Canada had, at end of 1915, 143,343 members, a decrease of 22,280; 1913, 175,799; 1912, 160,120; 1911, 133,132.

Of the 143,343, 114,722 owe allegiance to international organizations; 28,621 otherwise.

Canada had, at end of 1915, 1,833 local trade union branches of all classes, 1,661 having international affiliation, 191 non-international, 31 local independent bodies.

Toronto's reported trades union membership, 13,273; Montreal, 10,767; Winnipeg, 5,813; Vancouver, 4,557; Ottawa, 2,658; Winnipeg, 2,907.

Ontario's reported trades union membership, 31,856; Quebec, 17,059; British Columbia, 10,757; Alberta, 7,618; Manitoba, 7,879; Saskatchewan, 3,415; Maritime Provinces, 9,409. (Many unions do not report membership.)

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—membership, 1915, 71,419; 1914, 80,094; 1913, 80,801; 1916, 66,573.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

CENSUS OF 1911

Groups of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
1. Food products...	6,985	\$133,044,523	\$245,669,321
2. Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	135,902,441
3. Iron and steel products	824	123,561,319	113,640,610
4. Timber and lumber and remanufactures	4,999	259,889,715	184,630,376
5. Leather and its finished products	399	48,788,803	62,850,412
6. Paper & Printing	773	62,677,612	46,458,053
7. Liquors and beverages	260	43,237,757	28,936,782
8. Chemicals and allied products ...	178	26,926,124	27,798,883
9. Clay, glass and stone products ..	771	45,859,507	25,781,860
10. Metals and metal products other than steel	341	67,133,540	73,241,796
11. Tobacco and its manufactures ..	173	21,659,935	25,329,323
12. Vehicles for land transportation ..	465	49,397,096	69,712,114
13. Vessels for water transportation .	172	10,351,765	6,575,417
14. Miscellaneous industries	1,011	235,148,103	104,618,560
15. Hand trades	423	11,120,403	14,829,741
Totals	19,218	\$1,247,583,609	\$1,165,975,639

INDUSTRIAL COMPARISON, 1900-1910

	1900.	1910.	Inc. %
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609	179
Industrial establishments.	14,650	19,218	31
Wages	89,573,204	197,228,701	120
Materials	266,527,858	601,509,018	109
Products	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	142

Canada now makes 300 varieties of manufactures, sustaining two-fifths of population.

Canada's industrial development in ten year period of 1900-1910 was greatest on record. Ontario led with 8,001 establishments; Quebec, 6,548; Nova Scotia, 1,480; New Brunswick, 1,158; British Columbia, 651; P. E. I., 412; Manitoba, 439; Alberta, 290; and Saskatchewan, 173.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association estimate that the products value has since been increased by 20 per cent., which would make the present annual industrial production \$1,399,000,000.

Five hundred United States branch factories have been established in Canada, with estimated average investment of \$300,000 each, or a total of \$150,000,000.

MARINE

CANADA'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Fiscal		Tonnage	Tonnage
	Year.	Built.	Registered.
1875		188,098	204,002
1880		68,756	64,982
1890		89,434	53,853
1900		28,544	40,413
1910		24,059	33,383
1915		45,721	55,384
1916		13,497	102,239

Canada ranks tenth among maritime nations.

Canada had, March 31, 1916, 8,631 vessels. Tonnage, 1,215,021 gross tons.

Canada built, 1915, 246 new vessels. Tonnage, 18,832. In six shipbuilding plants Canada employed 45,561 men and boys on ships in 1915.

Value of tonnage, estimated at \$30,000,000.

Canal traffic, 1916, in 10 Canadian canals, 23,583,491 tons; 1915, 15,198,803 tons—increase of 8,384,688 tons.

WELLAND CANALS.—First, built in 1829; 40 locks 8 feet of water. Present canal, 1882; 25 lift locks, 14 feet of water. Welland Ship Canal, under construction; 25 feet of water, 7 locks, 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, 30 feet deep. To cost \$50,000,000.

MINING FACTS IN CANADA

PER PRELIMINARY REPORT, DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The demand for the metals, copper, lead, nickel and zinc, led to great activity in the operation of the already developed deposits of these metals, and also, later in the year, to the opening up of old and the exploitation of new deposits. The capacities of steel furnaces were taxed to the utmost to meet the demand for shell steel.

Canada produces practically all the known minerals.

Canada's mineral production has doubled in 11 years. Estimated production value for 1915, \$138,513,750; 1914, \$128,475,499; increase of \$9,650,675, or 7.49 per cent.

Total estimated value of metallic products in 1915 is \$77,046,082; non-metallic, \$32,735,594; structural materials and clay products, \$18,712,074.

Mining products exports, \$53,781,102, and of manufactures of mine products, \$21,752,203; or total of \$75,533,305.

Total production since 1866, \$1,784,122,171.

Gold production, 1915, \$18,936,971; copper, \$18,936,971; silver, \$14,088,300; pig iron, \$11,592,819; lead, \$2,541,116; nickel, \$20,423,361.

Mineral Production by Provinces: Nova Scotia, 1915, \$18,126,672; 1914, \$17,584,639. New Brunswick, 1915, \$916,329; 1914, \$1,014,570. Quebec, 1915, \$12,159,436; 1914, \$11,836,929. Ontario, 1915, \$61,800,178; 1914, \$53,034,677. Manitoba, 1915, \$1,351,604; 1914, \$2,413,489. Saskatchewan, 1915, \$395,728; 1914, \$712,313. Alberta, 1915, \$9,915,282; 1914, \$12,684,234. British Columbia, 1915, \$28,932,658; 1914, \$24,164,039. Yukon, 1915, \$4,915,863; 1914, \$5,418,185.

1915 showed increased production in all metals except silver. Increases. Nickel, 50 per cent.; copper, 35; lead, nearly, 25; gold, over 18; pig iron, nearly 17. Value of copper increased 72 per cent., and lead 56 per cent.

As a result of the demand created by the war, the metal mining industry has, in 1915, shown the highest production ever recorded, and notwithstanding the greatly decreased production of materials of construction, such as cement, clay and stone quarry products, a very large increase is still shown in the total mineral output over that of the previous year.

Canada produces over 80 per cent. of the world's nickel output.

In 1915, Canada exported 66,410,400 pounds of nickel, contained in ore or matte, value \$7,394,446; 80 per cent. sent to the United States.

Canada's steel industry, 1915: Ingots and castings, 1,020,335 short tons; 828,641 in 1914.

Natural gas production, 1915, in Ontario, New Brunswick and Alberta, 18 million feet; value, \$3,300,825.

Portland cement consumed, 1915, 5,681,032 barrels; value, \$6,977,024.

Canada's estimated coal areas, 109,168 square miles.

Production of coal in Canada, in 1915, 13,209,371 short tons, valued at \$31,957,757; decrease of 4.52 per cent. Production in 1916, 14,365,000 tons.

Two hundred and forty-four operating mining companies employed an average of 27,581 men, at wage cost of \$20,784,843 (census data, 1911).

Nova Scotia, in 1915, produced 7,429,888 tons, over 50 per cent. of total production; British Columbia, 2,089,966 tons; Alberta, 3,326,432 tons; Saskatchewan, 236,940 tons; New Brunswick, 122,422 tons; Yukon, 9,724 tons.

Coal exported, 1915, 1,766,543 tons. Value, \$5,406,058. Imported, 14,721,057 tons. Value, \$39,901,498.

United States nickel ore and matte imports, year ending June, 1915, 30,801 tons. 29,592 of which came from Canada. Nearly all exported by them as nickel, nickel oxide and matte.

Canada's steel production, 1916, 1,300,000 gross tons. Canada now is eighth among world's steel producing countries.

Canada's estimated coal production, 1916, 14,365,000 short tons—8 per cent. increase.

POST OFFICE FACTS

For year ending March 1, 1915.

Canada has 13,348 post offices; only 3,638 in 1867.

Ontario leads with 2,941; Quebec, 2,530; Nova Scotia, 1,978; Saskatchewan, 1,512; New Brunswick, 1,323; Alberta, 1,209; Manitoba, 822; British Columbia, 812; Prince Edward Island, 192; Yukon, 29.

Letters mailed, 684,000,000. Increase of 11 millions in a year. In 1868, only 18 millions.

Canada's postal revenue, 1915-16, \$18,858,409; expenditure, \$16,009,138; surplus, \$2,849,271.

475 new post offices were opened and 938 closed, owing to rural delivery extension; net decrease, 463.

Postage stamps and cards sold, \$14,598,287. Sum's remitted by money orders and postal notes, \$100,561,800.

In 1880, there were only 10,000 miles of Government owned and operated railway in the world; now, 255,000 miles. Five out of 65 countries have adopted the principle.

Canada has 127,407 boxholders on its 2,912 rural free mail delivery routes.

Parcel post service inaugurated Feb. 10, 1914.

Government annuities in force, Sept. 21, 1916, 4,117.

Total received for annuities purchased, \$3,055,570.

Post Office Savings Banks: Number of offices, March 31, 1916, 1,289; of deposits, 173,456; deposits in year, \$8,539,742; to credit of depositors, \$40,008,417. Slight increase in year.

Interest paid to depositors during year, \$72,460.98; interest accrued and made principal, \$1,087,621.91; total, \$1,160,082.89.

In the past five years the annual cost of operating the postal service has gone up by more than eight million dollars.

CANADA'S NINE PROVINCES

(Arranged Alphabetically. See also under "Cities")

ALBERTA

AGRICULTURE.—Estimated grain yield, 1916, 122,885,000 bushels from 3,331,800 acres.

Alberta holds the world record for wheat yield in 1916 of 52 bushels per acre, on 1,000-acre farm of C. S. Noble of Nobleford.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, ETC.—Alberta has established free agricultural and domestic science schools during winter season, and several Demonstration Farms.

AREA.—750 miles long, 400 miles at widest part; 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Larger than Germany or France; twice area of British Isles. Created province in 1905.

DAIRYING.—57 creamery plants in operation, 1915. Butter output, 7,376,871 pounds, or increase of 35.48 per cent. on year. 13 cheese factories in operation, 1915; output 372,693 pounds, compared with 70,581 pounds in 5 factories in 1914.

ELEVATORS.—528 elevators and 32 grain ware houses. In addition Alberta farmers also have 100 grain elevators.

FINANCIAL.—Assets, Dec. 31, 1915, \$124,008,635. (This includes \$4,588,074.87 unsold school lands.) Net debt, Dec. 31, 1915, \$26,733,178.70. Practically \$12,000,000 of it in remunerative investments. Estimated revenue for 1916, \$6,084,740.65.

MINING, 1915.—Mines in operation, 280; new mines opened, 58; tons of coal mined, 3,434,891; tons of coke produced, 23,826; tons of briquettes produced, 83,180; average number of persons employed, 6,445.

MINING.—Coal production, 1916, 4,400,000 short tons. Increase of 32 per cent. in year.

MUNICIPALITIES.—Alberta has 6 cities, 48 towns, 102 villages, 87 rural municipalities, 5,471 miles free rural mail delivery.

POPULATION (per Dominion Census) 73,022 in 1901, 374,663 in 1911. Estimated to be 600,000 in 1916.

RAILWAYS.—Mileage, Dec. 31, 1915, 4,520; increase of 3,460 miles since province was formed in 1905. Bond guarantees on 2,656 miles. Guaranteed mileage completed, 1,692 miles, touching northern points.

TELEPHONES.—Alberta owns and operates its own telephone system in nearly every district. Long distance lines, 16,780 wire miles and 4,095 pole miles, with 331 toll offices. Rural line system has 32,322 wire miles, serving 10,645 subscribers.

LAND.—Alberta has 100,000,000 acres of cultivable land, of which 3,000,000 under crop.

LIVE STOCK.—Horses, 621,200; swine, 440,310; sheep, 539,100; dairy cows, 215,033; other cows, 179,200; beef cattle, 289,615; other cattle, 546,176.

ROOT CROPS, 1916.—155,000 tons from 103,000 acres.

For information, free maps and literature, etc., apply to Chas. S. Hotchkiss, Chief Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AREA.—395,000 sq. miles; 10 per cent. of Canadian area; three times size of United Kingdom, and larger than California, Oregon and Washington combined, or of Italy, Switzerland and France; 7,000 miles of coast; 200,000 sq. miles of mountains (Switzerland only 16,000).

AREA.—B. C. area of cultivable land, about 30,000,000 acres, and of timber Crown lands, 250,000,000 acres.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTION in 1915; \$101,045,495, viz.; \$30,872,901 agriculture; \$29,447,508 mining; \$29,150,000 timber; \$11,575,086 fisheries.

DAIRYING.—B. C. dairy production value, \$3,500,000; 27 creameries.

FISHERIES.—B. C. leads all the provinces in its fisheries. Canned salmon production, 1915, 1,132,000 cases—increase of 22,000 over 1914.

FRUIT.—British Columbia won Premier Gold Medal for apples at Royal Horticultural Society, London, December, 1913; also at Sheffield and Edinburgh.

FRUIT.—Estimate of B. C. fruit crop for 1916, per Department of Agriculture: Apples, 17,500 tons; crab apples, 2,300 tons; pears, 1,200 tons; plums and prunes, 1,190 tons; peaches, 1,566 tons; apricots, 405 tons; cherries, 289 tons; strawberries, 1,173 tons; raspberries, 322 tons; other bush fruits, 281. Total, 26,226 tons.

HISTORY.—Vancouver Island made a British Colony in 1849. British Columbia formed by Imperial edict, in 1858; the two colonies united in 1866 as British Columbia, which became a Province of the Dominion in 1871.

IMPORTS.—B. C. imported, in 3 years, from other Canadian provinces, \$15,122,396 worth of live stock; \$7,342,160 of dairy products; \$5,905,060 of meats.

LIVE STOCK.—Horses, 60,000; beef cattle, 110,000; sheep, 40,000; swine, 36,500; dairy cattle, 48,000.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1914, estimated, \$50,000,000. Capital invested (Census 1911). \$123,027,521; 651 plants have 33,312 employees, on salary of \$2,646,251, and wages of \$14,594,419.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of B. C. has 260 firms as members.

MINING.—Production, 1915. \$29,447,508—12 per cent increase over 1914. Estimated for 1916, \$40,000,000.

Coal and coke production, all years to date, 45,301,256 tons, value \$156,928,640.

Coal production, 1915, 1,611,129 tons—decrease over two previous years. In 1916, 2,620,000 tons.

3,802 men were employed in 132 shipping mines, and 1 in non-shipping mines.

Crow's Nest coal fields, estimated to yield 10,000,000 tons of coal a year 7,000 years.

1915 mineral production: Gold, \$5,937,934; silver, \$1,588,991; lead, \$1,939,200; copper, \$9,835,500; coal, \$5,638,852; coke, \$1,475,226; miscellaneous, \$1,571,181.

Total production for all years up to and including 1915, \$516,270,253, viz.: Gold, placer, \$74,039,603; gold, lode, \$86,763,450; silver, \$39,289,273; lead, \$33,407,662; copper, \$96,774,870; coal and coke, \$156,928,640; building-stone, bricks, etc., \$25,398,282; other metals, zinc, etc., \$3,659,473.

Metalliferous output for 1915 was the greatest in the history of B. C. mining. All metals, except silver, showed a material increase in values.

B. C. Mining Co.'s dividends, 1915, \$2,236,839; 1914, \$1,700,304.

Gold output of the Yukon for 1916 was \$4,376,393

About 250 miles from Dawson, in Mayo Creek district, a silver claim is being developed, from which 1,700 tons of ore have been shipped by water to San Francisco.

At the beginning of August, 1916, first shipment of Granby copper to go east from Prince Rupert filled 28 cars, and was valued at \$400,000.

RAILWAYS.—3,419 miles in operation, 1916; 439 under construction, 619 projected.

ROADS.—B. C. is building a highway from Vancouver to Alberta, making a notable scenic route.

SHIPBUILDING.—B. C.'s shipbuilding industry is reviving. All shipyards busy. Several big steel freighters and 225-foot wooden vessels projected.

TIMBER.—2 billion feet cut annually; 800 logging camps, 415 mills employ 60,000 men.

A large proportion of B. C.'s wealth is in standing timber. Estimated stand, 350 billion feet. B. C.'s forests now constitute more than half the lumber supply of Canada. Capital represented, \$11,000,000,000.

MANITOBA

AREA.—251 832 square miles; approximate land area, 147,152,880 acres. Area of occupied land in 1911, of 12,367,355 acres increase of 69 per cent. in last decade), represents 8.33 per cent. of present land area. Number of farmers, 50,000.

Area of improved lands increased from 3,995,305 acres in 1901 to 6,762,582 in 1911, or 69.26 per cent. Increase in previous decade, 224 per cent. Wheat area increased 40 per cent. between 1900 and 1910.

DAIRYING.—Manitoba has 61 creameries and cheese factories. Dairy products, value, 1915, \$5,412,386, viz.: Butter, \$2,651,689; cheese, \$2,760,697.

EDUCATION.—Manitoba has over 100,000 enrolled in its public schools; teachers, 2,700.

ELEVATORS.—On March 1, 1913, 691 elevators and warehouses. Capacity, 23,570,500 bushels.

FISHERIES.—Production, 5 years, 1910-1914, \$1,826,071.

HISTORY.—Manitoba first settled in 1812 by 125 Scotch settlers, under Lord Selkirk, on grant of 116,000 square miles. Made a province in 1878. Famous as the home of the world's standard wheat, "Manitoba No. 1 Hard," and of mixed farming. Is oldest established of Western provinces and is market-centre for entire West.

LIVE STOCK.—Farm live stock, 1916: Horses, 318,387; milch cows, 159,274; other cattle, 239,207; sheep, 51,943; swine, 130,320. Total, 899,129.

MANUFACTURES.—Value of Manitoba's manufactures, 1900, \$12,927,439; 1910, \$53,673,609. Increase of 315 per cent.

MANUFACTURES.—1900: 103 factories, 3,000 employees; output value, \$8,600,000. 1916: 479 factories, 23,000 employees; output value, \$94,000,000.

POPULATION.—1840, 4,705; 1870, 12,228; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 455,614.

Rural population fell from 72 per cent., in 1901, to 56 per cent., in 1911; but rural population in 1911 greater by 38 than total population of 1901.

TELEPHONES.—Government bought out telephones in 1908; now over 50,000 business places and homes are connected with the Government system.

NEW BRUNSWICK

LIVE STOCK.—434,293 head, viz.: 65,169 horses, 192,444 cows, 105,997 sheep, 70,683 swine.

N. B. has, 1915, 25 cheese factories, 656 patrons. Value of production, \$163,086.

COAL.—New Brunswick's estimated coal resources, 151 million metric tons.

CROWN LANDS.—Revenue from Crown lands, over \$500,000 yearly. Crown lands area, over 10,000 square miles, or one-third of total area.

FISHERIES.—New Brunswick fishing grounds are among the richest in the world, employing 20,000.

INDUSTRIAL.—1910, 1,158 industrial establishments. Capital, \$36,125,012; employees, 24,753; wages, \$8,314,212; value of products, \$35,422,302—increase of 68 per cent. in 10 years.

LUMBERING.—Lumber production, 1915, 1,240 active mills, showed great increase, totalling \$9,902,204 from 633,518,000 b.m.

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia—Canada's Eastern gateway; one of the richest and oldest of its provinces.

AREA.—21,428 square miles—21,068 land, 360 water.

DAIRYING.—Creameries production, 1,240,483 lbs.—increase of 34 per cent. over 1914, 478 per cent. over 1910.

EDUCATIONAL.—Nova Scotia supports 5 universities and a larger proportion of other educational institutions than any other province.

FINANCIAL.—Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.—Revenue, \$2,052,091.86; expenditure, \$2,165,291.25.

LIVE STOCK.—643,037, viz.: 70,395 horses, 145,460 milch cows, 162,913 other cattle, 226,406 sheep, 60,119 swine, 1,136,763 poultry.

Nova Scotia's annual wealth, 1916 (Chronicle estimate), \$134,231,962. viz.: Coal, \$21,595,000; coke and by-products, \$3,100,000; gold and other minerals, \$250,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$1,100,000; building materials and clay products, \$460,000; iron and steel products, \$18,000,000; fisheries \$3,150,000; manufactures, ships and freights, \$42,360,000; products of the farm, \$33,856,960; products of the forest, \$4,800,000; game and furs, \$500,000.

MINING.—Mineral production, 1915: Coal, 6,379,464 long tons; pig iron, 295,868 short tons; steel ingots, 369,310 short tons; limestone, 353,412 short tons; coke, 452,099 short tons; gypsum, 230,216 short tons; building stones, 39,654 short tons; drain pipe, tile, 1,022,470 feet; gold, 7,216 ounces; bricks, 1,922,100; other minerals, about 60,000 tons.

NATURAL WEALTH.—Nova Scotia is rich in natural resources. Its vast coal mines, its iron gypsum, clay deposits, its immense fisheries and forests, orchards and farms, provide the wealth. Estimated products value for 1916, \$124,000,000, with population of less than half-a-million.

Mfg. data:		Inc. in	
	1900.	1910	10 Years.
Establishments	1,188	1,480	292
Capital	\$34,586,416	\$79,596,341	\$45,009,925
Employees	23284	28,795	5,511
Salaries & wages..	5,613,571	10,628,955	5,015,384
Raw & partly mfd.			
materials	13,161,077	26,048,315	12,897,238
Value of products.	23,592,513	52,706,184	29,113,671

ONTARIO

AREA.—Ontario's area: 407,262 square miles, or 126,000,000 acres. Disposed of, end of 1913, 26,402,083 acres; in Crown, about 100,000,000 acres.

Ontario is three times as large as United Kingdom, and larger than France or Germany, nearly as large as South Africa.

DAIRYING.—Total productive value, 1915, \$26,233,019. Cheese factories, 1915, 995; milk used for cheese, 1,367,247,741 lbs.; cheese made, 124,991,026 lbs.; value, \$18,864,386, highest on record.

Butter plants at cheese factories, 155. Butter made, 1,522,316 lbs.; value, \$439,710; value of milk, cream and casein sold, \$40,958.

Creameries, 151; butter, 24,566,430 lbs.; value, of butter, \$6,928,923.

OCCUPIED LAND.—Ontario's occupied land: 1911, 21,933,700 acres; only about 10 per cent. of total area.

Increase of 2.73 per cent. in last decade, and 1.22 in previous one. Only 15.54 per cent. of land are, exclusive of Patricia, is occupied agriculturally. Ontario has under cultivation less than 6 per cent. of its total area, viz., a little over 13 million acres. and has parted with less than 10 per cent. of its Crown area, leaving over 200,000,000 acres in the Crown.

VALUE OF LAND (census estimate), \$723,902,419; buildings, \$317,876,963; implements, \$84,969,426; live stock, \$214,720,424. Total, \$1,341,469,232.

OLD AND NEW ONTARIO.—Of Ontario's area of 407,262 square miles, that part known as "Old Ontario," lying south of Lake Nipissing, French River and Georgian Bay, is approximately 60,000 square miles (including water in Great Lakes within limits of province), or 15 per cent. of whole, and "New Ontario" 347,262 square miles, or 85 per cent. of whole.

FARM VALUES, ETC.—Ontario's total value of farm property, implements and live stock, 1915, (per Bureau of Industries), \$1,497,053,277, viz.:

Land	\$ 794,392,564
Buildings	352,628,031
Implements	95,049,350
Live Stock on hand.....	254,982,332
Total value of above in 1910.....	\$1,283,410,384

Estimated value of agricultural output of Ontario for 1915 (per Bureau of Industries): Field crops, \$210,674,415; live stock, sold or slaughtered, \$93,762,223; dairy industry (estimate), \$40,000,000; fruit and vegetables (estimate), \$20,000,000.

FARM VALUES.—Average per acre occupied 1915: Land, \$31.76; buildings, \$14.10; implements, \$3.80; live stock, \$10.19. Total, \$59.85. Values of buildings, implements and live stock, per acre cleared, \$48.06.

LIVE STOCK.—Ontario had, June 30, 1916, 4,874,450 head of live stock.

POPULATION.—Ontario first settled about 1784, by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists. Ontario's population: 1824, 150,066; 1831, 236,702; 1841, 455,688; 1851, 952,004; 1861, 1,396,091; 1871, 1,620,851; 1881, 1,926,922; 1891, 2,114,321; 1901, 2,182,947; 1911, 2,523,274; 1915, estimated at 2,598,820, one-third of all Canada. Ontario's rural

population: 1891, 1,295,323; 1906, 1,246,969; 1911, fell to 1,194,785.

MANUFACTURES.—Ontario has over 400 branch U. S. factories.

MINING.—Ontario's mineral resources cover practically the entire list of metallics and non-metallics, excepting coal and tin. Only 10 per cent. of the promising mineral area has been prospected. "Only the fringe of our mineral resources have been touched."—Prof. Miller.

CHIEF METALLIC PRODUCTS FOR 1914 AND 1915.

Mineral.	Value 1915.	Value 1914.	Total to Date.
Gold	\$8,501,391	\$ 5,529,767	\$23,324,389
Silver	11,742,463	12,795,214	138,293,060
Nickel, in matte	17,019,500	5,109,088	68,419,870
Copper in matte	3,921,600	2,081,332	25,082,955

LEADING NON-METALLIC PRODUCTS.

Product.	Value 1915.	Value 1914.
Brick	\$1,144,022	\$3,230,591
Portland Cement	2,534,537	2,931,190
Natural Gas	2,622,838	2,346,687
Stone	651,593	1,088,862

Total value min'l product. \$57,856,375 \$46,295,979

Cobalt silver production, 1915, \$11,703,966. Total value since 1904, \$122,754,523.

Cobalt silver mines dividends, 1915, \$4,441,948; total declared to end of 1915, \$59,660,912.

Ontario produced, in 1891, 15 mining substances; 32 now.

Ontario's total production of metals since 1891, over \$350,000,000.

Ontario leads all the Canadian provinces in gold production.

Ontario's mineral production in 5-year periods: 1890, \$4705,673; 1895, \$5,170,138; 1900, \$8,789,901; 1905, \$11,572,647; 1910, \$32,981,375; 1915, \$57,856,375.

Ontario had, in 1915, 79 producing mines, 62 operated at a profit.

Ontario produced, in 1915, over 44 per cent. of total mineral production of Canada; more than twice that from any other province.

Ontario's gold fields are wonderfully productive, and the nickel-copper deposits at Sudbury are richest in world.

Seven mills, operating in Porcupine gold area, treat over 4,000 tons of ore daily. Planned extensions will double capacity in a year.

Canada is the third largest silver-producing country in the world.

Ontario has one of the world's great gold mines in the Hollinger, of Northern Ontario. It has paid to its shareholders dividends of 147 per cent. on its capitalization; pays dividends at rate of 52 per cent.; earns about 75 per cent., and has accumulated a reserve of over a million and a half.

Ontario's gold production increased 50 per cent. during 1915.

One-half of Ontario's area is pre-Cambrian, and therefore favorable for occurrence of mining deposits.

RAILWAYS.—Ontario has 10,708 miles of railway in operation; more than double that of any other province.

WATER-POWER.—Public ownership of Ontario's "white coal" means that, for approximately 242 miles from Niagara Falls, and from other water-powers, electrical energy is transmitted to 153 municipalities. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has constructed 1,861 miles of line.

Amount invested by Commission, at October 31st, 1915, \$12,582,221. At same date, total plant investment of 99 municipalities, \$14,873,347. Accumulated net surplus, \$1,401,287.

At October 31st, 1915, the Commission was supplying approximately 94,000 h.p. to the municipalities on the Niagara System only; supplying, Nov., 1916, approximately 117,500 h.p.

"Ontario's annual returns from her fields aggregate in a good year over two hundred million dollars. To this should be added over another hundred million from her live stock products."—Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Ontario grows 75 per cent. of Canada's fruit.

Ontario's farm property values increased from \$970,927,035 in 1890, to \$1,480,461,303 in 1914.

Ontario's Women's Institutes have 30,000 members in 892 branches.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

AGRICULTURE.—1916 yield: 6,567,000 bushels oats, worth \$3,940,200; 6,200,00 bushels of potatoes, worth \$3,100,000; 3,800,000 bushels of turnips and roots, worth \$760,000; total, \$7,800,000.

P. E. I. has 14,369 farms, averaging about 90 acres each. Production in 1916 averaged \$1,426 per farm.

FUR FARMING INDUSTRY.—P. E. I. has about 300 incorporated fox companies, and 375 fox ranches, with an authorized capital of over \$35,000,000. They contain about 6,500 silver foxes, besides about 2,000 others less valuable.

P. E. I. fur farming includes breeding of three varieties of foxes, also some raccoon, fisher, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, marten and Russian sable, and Persian lambs.

Farming Fishing and Fox-breeding—the "Three F's," production in 1916: Field crops, \$13,000,000; Animals and their products, \$6,500,000; Fisheries, \$1,100,000; young Silver Foxes, \$1,000,000. Total, \$21,600,000.

P. E. I. produced and reared, in 1916, over 3,000 young Silver Black Foxes. Old and young silver black foxes in the ranches on 1st December, 1916, numbered 7,000. It is estimated that this number will be reduced to about 4,000—the same as at January, 1916, by sales of breeding foxes to go abroad, and by killing for pelts. A weeding-out process will be carried on extensively, preserving the most valuable and productive breeders only.

P. E. I. has 95 lobster-canning establishments.

No part of P. E. I. is more than 10 miles from railway, and three-fourths of its area is within 5 miles of the rails.

The artificial terminal harbors for the car ferry between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B., under construction by the Dominion Government, are now nearing completion. It will shorten the water route from 45 to 7 miles.

Very extensive deposits of excellent brick and tile clay exist in Prince County, P.E.I. Tiles are in demand for underdraining the low-lying lands of that county especially. A factory has been put in operation at Richmond, Prince County, for the making of brick and tiles on an extensive scale. A large bank building in Summerside has been erected with brick from the new factory.

QUEBEC

AREA.—Quebec is Canada's largest province—703 653 square miles (455,078,602 acres of land, and 7,295,158 of water); 18 per cent. of whole Dominion; much larger than five United Kingdoms.

AGRICULTURE.—Crop area, 1916: Total of acres, 4,849,500, viz.: Spring wheat, 70,000; oats, 1,308,000; barley, 81,000; rye, 8,300; peas, 23,000; mixed grains 95,000; hay and clover 2,985,000; buckwheat, 105,000; corn for husking, 13,700; beans, 4,400; flax, 500; potatoes, 112,000; turnips, 10,000; corn for fodder, 31,000; lucern, 2,600.

BANKING.—751 banks and branches.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Hospitals, 50; sanatoria, 6; orphan asylums and various homes, 114; insane asylums, 6; number of persons admitted, 279,456.

COMMERCE.—1915, imports, \$181,982,754; exports, \$168,965,016.

DAIRYING.—1915, Butter factories, 604; cheese factories, 935; butter and cheese factories combined, 519. Total factories, 2,058.

Value of butter and cheese manufactured in 1915, \$18,500,501.

DWELLINGS ERECTED.—1915, number, 6,576; value, \$9,637,137.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.—Number, 3; persons placed, 4,841.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—Number, 694; membership, 67,706.

FACTORIES ERECTED.—1915, number, 483; value, \$974,784.

FINANCE.—Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916: Total receipts, \$13,847,561; total expenditure, \$13,708,077.

FISHERIES.—Total value of fish sold (1914-15), exports and certain home markets, \$1,924,430.

HISTORY.—Canada's history of four centuries is centred in the city of Quebec. It is the mother-town of the Dominion, the portal to the Canada that lies beyond, and the welcoming beacon to thousands of immigrants.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Number incorporated in 1915, 411; total capital, \$10,771,163.

LIVE STOCK.—July, 1916, 2,433,132, viz.: Horses, 228,670; milch cows, 639,803; other cattle, 535,693; sheep, 497,711; swine, 531,303.

MANUFACTURES.—Number, 6,584; capital invested, \$326,946,925; salaries and wages, \$184,374,053.

MINING INDUSTRY.—1915, value, asbestos and asbestio, \$2,566,181; gold, \$23,082; silver, \$36,182; copper, \$1,021,777; ochre, mica, phosphate and graphite, \$103,000; cement, \$2,805,374; lime, \$228,670; brick, \$665,017; lime stone, \$1,830,141; granite, \$269,350.

POPULATION.—1901, 1,648,898; 1911, (male, 1,011,247; female, 991,465), 2,002,712; 1915, according to municipal statistics, 2,321,187.

Rural, 1,165,196; urban, 1,155,991.

Population of principal cities in 1915: Montreal, 650,000; Quebec, 100,000; Maisonneuve, 34,856; Verdun, 25,000; Hull, 20,257; Three Rivers, 20,000; Sherbrooke, 19,000; Westmount, 18,500; Lachine, 15,000.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Government grant, \$1,482,985. Municipalities' school taxes, 1915, \$5,993,836.

PULPWOOD.—Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in pulpwood production, more than half of all-Canadian total.

	Quantity Cords.	Value \$
Manufactured	697,962	4,227,...
Exported unmanufactured	624,269	4,111,192
Total	1,322,231	8,338,525
Merchantable wood, 1,570,352,000 feet.		Value, \$29,452,811.

RAILWAYS.—June 30, 1915: Steam, 4,124 miles; electric, 230 miles; land grants, 1,198,650 acres; Provincial cash subsidies, \$12,824,592; by municipalities, \$3,180,501.

ROADS.—Roads about 45,000 miles; under municipal control, 32,629 miles; macadamized, 2,081 miles; graveled, 1,373 miles.

TRADES UNIONS.—Number, 301; membership, 17,959.

WATER-POWERS.—Total estimated hydraulic power, 6,000,000 horse-power.

SASKATCHEWAN

AGRICULTURE.—80 per cent. engaged in agriculture.

Saskatchewan is the largest wheat producing province in the world, producing between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 bushels in past 7 years. Average 6 year wheat yield. 18 bushels; U. S., same period, 16 bushels.

Grain production, 1901, 18,000,000 bushels; 1911, 330,000,000; 1916.

Grain grown on the "Patriotic Acres" set apart by members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, produced 3,200,000 lbs. of flour, or 80 carloads—a gift to the Empire.

Grain acreage estimate for 1916 (Dept. of Agriculture), 9,500,000 acres—reduction in wheat area; increase in flax, oats and barley.

Alfalfa is successfully grown.

AREA.—251,700 square miles, equal to size of France, Belgium and Holland, larger than Germany, and twice that of the British Isles. Stretches 760 miles from south to north. One-half surveyed.

COAL.—Estimated areas of 7,500 square miles contain 20 billion tons of lignite.

DAIRYING.—Value of butter production, 1915 in 23 creameries, \$1,059,443; with \$379,153 additional in bye products. Saskatchewan Government will assume control of marketing all export through grading depots.

ELEVATORS.—Saskatchewan leads the provinces in elevators and capacity, viz.: 1,784 elevators and 710 stations; capacity, 59,943,000 bushels.

FUR TRADE.—Production value, 1915, nearly \$1,000,000.

GAME.—1,719 licensed hunters killed, 1915, 1,380 head of moose, deer, elk and caribou.

HISTORY.—Part of Northwest Territories until incorporated as a province, in 1905.

LIVE STOCK.—June, 1916, 1,894,412, viz.: Horses, 646,633; milch cows, 218,230; other cattle, 556,710; sheep,

MANUFACTURING.—Saskatchewan has 212 factories, with 3,782 employees.

MUNICIPALITIES.—7 cities, 72 towns, 302 villages, 297 rural municipalities.

RAILWAYS—Saskatchewan has a larger railway mileage than any Western province, and more than any Eastern province, except Ontario. Total mileage, 1915, was 6,101.46.

Of total area, there is a land area of 243,382 square miles, or 155,764,160 acres. For statistical purposes, the province is divided into nine crop districts, with total area of 86,826,240 acres. Area of arable land in above estimated at 57,884,160 acres. Crop area, 1915, 12.14 per cent. of total land area.

POPULATION.—1901, 91,279; 1906, 136,000; 1911, 192,431; now estimated at 700,000.

TELEPHONES in Saskatchewan as Government owned; 175 new rural telephone companies incorporated in first 8 months of 1916.

138,350; swine, 334,489. Saskatchewan a great ranching province, cattle wintering in the open.

TELEPHONES.—On December 31st, 1915, there was in the Province of Saskatchewan 16,114 wire miles, reaching 313 urban centres. There was also on this date 630 rural telephone companies, with 17,475 miles of line constructed, and serving 17,523 subscribers.

TEMPERATURE.—Average mean, 10 years, 33.8 degrees. April-Sept., 53.1; Oct.-March, 16.2.

Saskatchewan has won several international prizes for best wheat and other grains.

WATER POWERS.—Available power of her mighty rivers of 1,000,000 h.p.

WOOL.—Marketed, co-operatively, in 1916, 176,701 pounds. Quantity nearly trebled in 3 years.

RAILWAY FACTS

(For year ending June 30, 1915.)

Canada's railway mileage, 35,582; increase of 4,787 in year. Doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Ontario leads in mileage, with 10,702; Quebec, 4,677; Saskatchewan, 5,327; Alberta, 3,174; Manitoba, 4,498; British Columbia, 3,100; New Brunswick, 1,962; Nova Scotia, 1,367; Prince Edward Island, 275; Yukon, 102 Canadian connecting links in U. S., 398

Capitalization of railways in Canada in operation, \$1,975,810,888, or nearly \$50,000 per mile.

Canadas' railways have been given cash subsidies of \$239,831,924, viz., \$183,479,192 from Dominion, \$37,437,895 from provinces, and \$17,914,836 from municipalities. Dominion and Provincial Governments have also guaranteed railway bonds for many millions.

Railway subsidies, 1914-15, \$5,659,284; 1913-14, \$16,103,319.

Canada's railways employed 124,142 in 1915; 159,142 in 1914. Annual salaries and wages, 1915, \$90,215,727; 1914, \$111,762,972.

1915 data shows an unprecedented increase in operating mileage, and a considerable decrease in gross earnings.

1,593 miles were under construction on June 30, 1915, and 4,787 miles were added in year ending June 30, 1915.

Net earnings, 1914-15, \$52,111,973; or 5.09 per cent. of share capital; lowest in 5 years; 1913-14, \$64,108,280.

Canadian railways carried 46,322,035 passengers and 87,204,838 tons of freight; decrease in year of 380,245 and 14,189,151 tons, respectively.

Canada has given to transportation, through governments and municipalities, \$800,000,000.

In 1875, Canadian passenger trains ran a total of 5,206,353 miles; 1915, 41,648,243 miles.

Cost 86 cents in 1900 to run a train one mile; 1915, \$1.58.

Canada has one mile of railway to 230 people.

Canada's land grants to railways, 43,929,312 acres, viz.: By the Dominion, 31,864,074 acres; by Quebec, 1,514,013 acres; by British Columbia, 8,119,221 acres; by New Brunswick, 1,647,772 acres; by Ontario, 624,232; by Nova Scotia, 160,000 acres.

Government guarantees of railway bonds: Authorized, \$409,869,165; bonds executed, \$350,622,918; guaranteed, \$409,869,165.

Canada's new railway construction in 1916 showed a heavy decline, viz., 290 miles, as against 718 in 1915. Total earnings, \$273,642,663.

Canada has spent more per capita on transportation than any other country in the world.

GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED LINES

Total mileage, 4,111; capital cost, \$293,542,201, or over \$70,000 per mile, viz.: Intercolonial and National Transcontinental, 1,455 miles; capital cost, \$109,221,080. Prince Edward Island, 275 miles; capital cost, \$9,496,567. Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, 329 miles (owned by Ontario Government); capital cost, \$20,085,218.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—Operative mileage of lines. 1915, 2,102, computed as single track.

Capitalization, \$150,344,002 (\$91,604,989 in 1909).

Fare passengers carried, 1915, 562,302, 375. Doubled in 6 years. Freight moved, 1,433,602 tons.

Net income, 1915, \$6,176,060.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

The Grand Trunk System has a mileage of 8,115 miles.

The Grand Trunk is Canada's pioneer railway, the original incorporation being granted in 1852.

The Grand Trunk has the longest continuous double-track line in the world under one management.

It reaches all the principal agricultural and industrial districts of Canada, and serves with its own lines the important traffic centres of the United States.

The International Limited, running daily in each direction between Chicago, Toronto, Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard, is famous the continent over as "Canada's train of Superior Service."

The Western lines of the System, the Grand Trunk Pacific, stretch throughout the rich prairie Provinces, thread the Rockies by way of the famous Yellowhead Pass, and reach the Pacific Ocean at Prince Rupert, where Grand Trunk Pacific steamships give connection with all Pacific Coast ports.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has opened up to settlement vast areas of fertile land, including the Valleys of Central British Columbia.

The Grand Trunk has built two of the world's great bridges—the Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, and the Steel Arch Suspension Bridge over the Niagara Gorge.

The Grand Trunk lines are operated under the St. Clair

River by one of the longest submarine tunnels in existence. This connects Canada and the United States, and is operated with electric locomotives.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is the new short route to Alaska. Prince Rupert is the gateway to this northland, being only 40 miles from the Alaskan boundary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships operate from Prince Rupert to Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, southbound, and to Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway, northbound.

The Rocky Mountain scenery on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific is attracting travellers from all parts of the world. The points of interest include Jasper and Mount Robson Parks—territories of such scenic grandeur that they have been set aside for all time as playgrounds for the people.

Mount Edith Cavell, the beautiful peak named in 1916 in honor of Miss Edith Cavell, the martyred nurse, who was shot in Belgium, can be seen from the Grand Trunk Pacific line. It is 11,200 feet high.

Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies (13,068 feet), is seen from the Grand Trunk Pacific Line.

The first sod for the Grand Trunk Pacific was turned at Manitoba Sand Hill on August 28th, 1905, and the laying of steel began at Portage la Prairie, September, 1906.

The last spike on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was driven at Nechako Crossing, British Columbia, on April 7th, 1914.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has been built to a higher standard of initial construction than any other railway on the continent.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, with the lowest grade of any railway on the American Continent.

The through sleeping car trains between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert are among the handsomest trains on the continent.

Through freight and passenger service, with splendid equipment, is in operation between Eastern and Western

Canada over the Grand Trunk, T. & N. O., and Canadian Government Railways, this being the route of "The National."

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships are known as the crack liners of the North Pacific Coast—speedy, complete and comfortable in every modern sense, and nothing in construction or equipment neglected to ensure full reliability and sureness in their course through the "Norway of America."

The Grand Trunk System, in addition to its mammoth elevators at Montreal, Fort William and other points, has 288 smaller ones located along its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Three great hotels are owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System—the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; the Fort Garry, Winnipeg; and the Macdonald, Edmonton.

Mining development on a large scale is proceeding along the line in British Columbia. Great anthracite coal deposits have been found.

Prince Rupert is situated on one of the finest harbors in the world, on the shores of the Sunset Ocean, the North Pacific, five hundred miles nearer the Orient than any other port, developing rapidly in commerce, already great in its rich fisheries, and destined to become the greatest fishing centre in the world.

A commercial telegraph system is operated along the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Transcontinental Line between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Moncton, N.B.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has constructed a 20,000-ton drydock (which can accommodate the largest ship on the Pacific Ocean), at Prince Rupert, B.C.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's elevator at Fort William, Ont., is the largest single elevator in Canada, and has a capacity of 5,500 000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific route to Prince Rupert by rail, thence Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships to Vancouver, Victoria or Seattle, with connections to points beyond, is one of the standard Transcontinental highways to the North Pacific Coast and to California. Regular Transcontinental fares apply by that route. Many thousand travellers from the Eastern United States to the Pacific Coast make use of Canadian routes to reach their destination.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest corporations of its kind in the world.

Mileage, 18,233.2, viz.: C. P. R. and lines worked, 13,377.2; owned and controlled, 4,856.0.

Gross earnings, \$129,481,885.74; expenses, \$80,255,965.28. Net earnings, \$49,225,920.46—highest on record.

Equipment: 2,255 locomotives, 2,781 passenger cars, 87,108 freight, and other cars. 8,287. Railway and equipment valued at \$506,577,265.32.

Passengers carried, 13,727,219; freight, 29,276,872 tons.

Employees, 74,200; monthly pay roll, \$4,101,000.

Capital stock, \$260,000,000; preference, \$80,681,921.12; debenture stock, \$176,284,882.10; mortgage bonds, \$3,650,000.

C. P. R. dividend declared, 1916, 10 per cent.

Canada gave C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

Railway construction, rolling stock equipment, ocean, lake and river steamships, during year, June 30, 1916, \$2,595,658.30.

C. P. R. fleet of 60 steamers: Great Lakes, 5; Ferry service, 2; B. C. Lake and River, 24; B. C. Coast service, 26; Bay of Fundy service, 3.

The longest tunnel in North America has just been completed through Mount McDonald in the Selkirk Range of British Columbia, at a cost of \$6,500,000. It is known as the Selkirk Tunnel.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., includes Canadian Pacific Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific Lines and the Allan Line.

The C.P.R. circles half the globe, its lines covering over 11,000 miles, from Liverpool to Hong Kong.

Total land grants to the C. P. R., 27,787,921 acres, all in Prairie Provinces. Sold to date, 21,275,527 acres. Still for sale, 6,511,394 acres. The 21,000,000 acres approximately realized \$100,396,817.

Canada has completed one of the largest railway tunnels in America, the Connaught, in Rogers Pass, 5 miles long.

(See also "Canada's Mountain World" on Page 68.)

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

The Canadian Northern Railway has practically a water-level line through British Columbia, and has the easiest gradient of any transcontinental line crossing the great natural barrier.

The Canadian Northern Railway Pacific Division opens the North Thompson Valley to settlement and serves the Valley of the Fraser.

The Canadian Northern Railway gridirons the greatest wheat fields, as well as the best mixed farming districts of the West.

The Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur serves fertile agricultural areas.

The Canadian Northern Railway has at Port Arthur, Ontario, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world—capacity 10,000,000 bushels.

The main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur serves area estimated to have 10,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

The Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Winnipeg serves territory estimated to contain 143,000,000 tons of iron ore.

The Canadian Northern Railway passes through the heart of the Muskoka district, with boat-side stations at Bala Park and Lake Joseph.

The Canadian Northern Railway Toronto-Ottawa line serves the Rideau District—a beautiful lake area.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves collecting grain elevators with 26 per cent. of total capacity of the West, and serves licensed grain elevators having 47 per cent. of the total capacity in Canada.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves pulp and paper plants having 53 per cent. of the capacity of Canada. In Ontario, the C.N.R. proportion is 60 per cent.; in Quebec, 64 per cent., and in Nova Scotia, 50 per cent.

C. N. R. last rail, on transcontinental line, laid on January 23, 1915, on North Thompson River.

The Canadian Northern Railway extends from Quebec City to Vancouver and Victoria, in British Columbia, and serves directly most important points between.

The Canadian Northern Railway has a total mileage approximating 10,000 miles, with the larger proportion west of the Great Lakes.

RELIGIOUS FACTS

RELIGIONS OF CANADA, 1911 CENSUS

Seventy-nine specified religions for population of 7,173,513, as compared with 57 in 1901 for population of 5,327,224. Number without specified religion, 1911, 32,490.

Roman Catholics, 2,833,041, ten-year increase of 27.06 per cent.; Presbyterians, 1,115,325 (increase of 32.39); Methodists, 1,079,892 (increase, 17.78); Anglicans, 1,043,017 (increase, 53.05); Baptists, 382,666 (increase, 20.33); Lutherans, 229,864 (increase, 148.43); Salvation Army, 18,834 (increase, 82.71); Congregationalists, 34,054 (increase, 20.36); Greek Church, 88,507 (increase, 466.26); Jews, 74,564 (increase, 354.63).

Proportion of denominations to total population in 1911: Roman Catholic, 39.31 per cent.; Presbyterian, 15.48; Methodist, 14.98; Anglican, 14.47; Baptist, 5.31; Lutheran, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

Canada had 1,111,250 church members in nearly 15,000 churches: Anglican, 2,500 churches; Baptist, 1,307. Christian, 74; Congregational, 199; Friends, 22; Lutheran, 500; Methodist, 5,600; Presbyterian, 4,422; other organizations (estimated), 250.

Roman Catholic Church in Canada has 2,428 churches, 8 archdeacons, 27 bishops, 4,053 clergy (1,268 religious, 2,795 secular), 13 seminaries, with 1,662 students, 72 universities and colleges, 327 charitable institutions.

In ten years Catholic population increased by 603,441; Anglicans, 361,524; Lutherans, 137,340; Methodists, 163,006; Presbyterians, 272,882; Baptists, 64,661; Greek Church, 78,877; and Jews, 58,163.

Later estimates:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.—1,800 clergy, 500 licensed lay readers, 661,700 members, 211,000 communicants. Contributions for parochial objects, \$2,596,889; for Missions, over \$240,000.

CONGREGATIONAL.—14,044 members, 33,035 under pastoral care; value of Church property, \$2,296,910; raised for all purposes, \$236,469.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Clergy, about 4,000. 48 constitute the Hierarchy. 19 archdioceses, 21 dioceses.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ONTARIO.—1,200 members, 21 churches.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN CANADA (From Baptist Year Book, 1915).—Churches, 1,335; ordained ministers, 585; baptisms, 5,848; membership, 138,197, viz.: 61,928 in Maritime Provinces, 57,883 in Ontario and Quebec, 19,386 in Western Provinces.

Baptist Churches of the world, 1913, 68,415; membership, 3,817,734; pastors and missionaries, 51,610.

EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION.—9,669 members, 106 churches. Raised for Missions, \$17,784; for all purposes, \$108,698.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.—1,030 members and adherents; 2 churches.

FREE METHODIST.—90 churches, 2,120 members.

B. M. E. CHURCH.—3,200 members and adherents; 21 churches.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.—7,349 members; 102 churches; 48 clergy.

SALVATION ARMY.—Canada East: 78 staff and 660 field officers; 113 outposts; 270 corps; 18 homes and camps; 54 day schools. Canada West: 226 officers; 76 corps; 51 outposts; 20 schools, homes, etc.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA.—229,864 Lutherans. Preaches in 13 languages.

UNITARIAN.—4,000; 10 churches.

PRESBYTERIAN

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1915, 333,457 (increase of 7,646 in year); 8 Synods; 76 Presbyteries (4 and 33 in 1875).

Ministers, 1,899; elders, 11,283; sums raised for all purposes, \$5,460,133—an average of over \$16 per communicant. Of this, \$4,492,284 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$967,849.

Eight theological colleges had 193 students.

259 Presbyterian missionaries in foreign fields.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,675; augmented, 733; home missions, 2,145. Total, 4,553.

Value of church property, \$23,447,496.

3,815 Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, with 293,797 scholars, and 31,682 teachers and officers.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building 983 churches.

Budget for the schemes of the Church, 1916, \$1,500,000. 1,927 Young People's Societies and similar organizations; membership, 55,195.

The two women's missionary societies united in 1914 as one as the Women's Missionary Society.

Women's Missionary Society. 47,923 members; 656 Mission Bands. Receipts, \$69,399.

The Publications Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada supply annually over 13 million copies of periodicals to Presbyterian Sunday Schools in Canada, as well as supplies and requisites for Churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies.

Grants for Home Missions, \$379,745; foreign, \$295,951; (exclusive of Women's Missionary Society).

Methodist Missionary givings: 1915-16, \$661,000; largest on record. Assets of Missionary Society, \$1,303,000.

METHODIST

The Methodist Church in Canada has one General Conference, 12 Conferences, 153 Districts, 2,122 Circuits, 5,360 preaching appointments. The total membership for the year ending May 31, 1916, is 378,802, an increase of 2,002 over the previous year. The total number of Methodist families is 193,102.

It has 2,860 ministers and probationers; 2,441 local preachers; 1,044 exhorters; 3,117 class leaders and assistants, and 12,408 stewards.

It has 3,818 Sunday Schools, with 42,590 officers and teachers, and 415,337 scholars; a total Sunday School force of 459,927. There are 118,137 pledged abstainers in the Sunday Schools, of whom 20,214 signed the total abstinence pledge during the year. The Sunday Schools raised for Missions during the past year \$62,414, and for all purposes, \$429,094.

The Young People's Societies report a membership of 98,504, and a total raised for all purposes of \$134,894. Number of Societies, 2,327.

The income of the Missionary Society for the year ending June 30, 1916, was \$661,567. There are 649 home missionaries, 52 missionaries among the Indians of Canada, 5 among the Orientals in Canada, 20 in Japan, and 80 in West China.

The Women's Missionary Society, organized in 1881, has 27 missionaries in West China, 29 in Japan, and nearly 70 in various fields of service in Canada. The total membership is 62,263, and the income for 1915 was \$206,549.

The Church has seventeen Colleges and Universities, with 4,084 students. The income of the Educational Society was \$59,392 for year ending May 31, 1915.

There are 3,817 churches, value \$29,423,345; 1578 parsonages, value \$4,249,635; College property, value \$7,200,391. Total value of all Church property, \$43,242,261.

The head offices of the Methodist Church are in the Wesley Buildings, corner Queen Street West and John Street, Toronto.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Canada is one of the world's greatest telephone users.

Canada's telephone statistics, year ending June 30, 1915. Canada had 533,090 telephones, or 1 for every 15 of population. Increase of 11,946 in year; 1,452,359 miles of wire in use, viz., 1,009,146 urban, 443,213 rural.

Canada had 1,396 telephone organizations, viz.: Ontario, 492; Saskatchewan, 520; Quebec, 145; Nova Scotia, 123; New Brunswick, 26; Prince Edward Island, 27; Manitoba, 38; Alberta, 10; British Columbia, 14; Yukon, 1.

Nearly half of telephone organizations are co-operative.

Telephone companies employ 15,072; salaries and wages, \$8,357,029.

Ontario leads the provinces in telephones.

Canada has 4,535 telegraph offices; 11 operating companies. Land messages, 9,952,135; cablegrams, 977,389.

Telegraph pole and wire mileage, 249,807.

Capitalization, \$74,284,991; cost, \$83,792,583.

Gross earnings, \$17,601,672. Operating expenses, \$12,836,715; net earnings, \$4,764,957; increase of \$350,091 over 1914.

Manitoba and Alberta have absorbed practically all telephone companies. Saskatchewan has done the same in the large centres.

Canadian telegraph companies gross earnings, \$6,536,337; decrease of \$116,866; operating expenses, \$4,129,165; net results, \$1,407,171; 6,243 employees; salaries and wages, \$2,046,327.

Canada has a chain of wireless telegraph stations from Port Arthur to the Soo, a Marine Telegraphic Service not equalled by any other in the world.

TEMPERANCE FACTS

Canada's consumption of liquor and tobacco is decreasing.

All Canada is dry excepting 16 per cent. of Quebec municipalities and the Yukon.

Per capita consumption of liquor in Canada.

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1905	.895	5.123	.093	6.111
1914	1.061	7.200	.124	8.385
1915	.872	6.071	.095	7.038
1916	.745	4.950	.062	5.757

Capital invested in brewing and distilling in Canada (1911 census), \$43,237,757; persons employed, 4,688; wages paid annually, \$2,649,284.

Canada's drink bill, 1914-15, estimated at \$87,531,651. (or about \$10 per capita), made up as follows: Canadian spirits, \$24,126,540; imported spirits, \$23,775,496; Canadian malt liquors, \$33,569,163; imported malt liquors, \$2,122,130; imported wines, \$3,938,325.

United Kingdom drink bill, \$884,320,740.

Total number of cigars taken out for consumption. 1915-16, 207,647,808; decrease of nearly 30 millions from preceding year. Cigarettes totalled 1,082,324,710; decrease of only 8 millions.

Foreign demand for Canadian distillery products shows big increase; total quantity exported for past fiscal year, 808,135 proof gallons, compared with 275,911 gallons in 1914-15.

Total tobacco consumption, 1915-16, 3,329 lbs. per head; 1914-15, 3,427 lbs. per head.

During 1915-16 Canadians paid in customs and excise duties \$1.95 per head on liquors, 3 cents per head for wine, 36 cents per head for beer, and \$1.45 per head for tobacco

CANADA'S TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION, BY PROVINCES

Ontario's war measure Temperance Act, for Provincial Prohibition, came into force on Sept. 16, 1916, extinguishing 1448 licenses.

Ontario's license situation for term beginning May 1, 1916, was: Of the 851 municipalities, 349 under local option; 61 under Canada Temperance Act; 166 no license. or 576 under prohibition; 275 under license.

Quebec Province.—Of 1,158 municipalities, 975 under prohibition. Bar practically abolished; heavy license reduction and other restrictions.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have full provincial prohibition.

New Brunswick has carried prohibition, effective April 30, 1917.

Manitoba carried prohibitory law in March, 1916.

Saskatchewan closed all bar-rooms on June 30, 1915. and has since voted to close the 20 Government liquor shops.

Alberta declared for prohibition on July 21, 1915.

British Columbia voted in favor of prohibition in September, 1916; to be effective June 30, 1917.

TRADE FACTS

Trade during war period:

During the second year of the war, Canada's total trade, exclusive of coin and bullion, reached the new high record of \$1 668,880,000, as compared with \$920,532,000 for the preceding 12 months.

The balance of trade in Canada's favor grew to \$359,860,000, as compared with \$89,088,000 for the year ending with August, 1915.

The aggregate favorable trade balance for the two years is \$443,948,000, and the export of manufactured articles for the two years aggregated \$453,867,000, or more than four times the total value of manufactured exports for the two years preceding the war.

The United States has captured a large part of Germany's trade with Canada, selling to Canada far more than they ever sold to Germany in any year.

VOLUME OF TRADE DURING LAST SEVEN YEARS

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Duty.
'10 ...	\$301,358,529	\$391,852,692	\$ 693,211,221	\$ 61,024,239
'11 ...	297,196,365	472,247,540	769,443,905	73,312,368
'12 ...	315,317,250	559,320,544	874,637,794	87,576,037
'13 ...	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449	115,063,688
'14 ...	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725	107,180,578
'15 ...	490,808,877	629,444,894	1,120,253,771	79,205,910
'16 ...	882,872,502	564,505,796	1,447,378,298	103,940,101

TRADE BY PROVINCES, 1915-16

	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario	\$277,229,141	\$360,480,204
Quebec	180,356,089	279,039,923
Nova Scotia	18,516,375	46,681,013
New Brunswick	14,852,932	131,241,957
Manitoba	26,429,713	13,452,106
British Columbia	33,142,569	39,153,586
Prince Edward Island.....	713,629	428,106
Alberta	6,293,677	344,491
Saskatchewan	6,270,886	8,986,036
Yukon	667,987	3,065,078
Territories		
Total	\$564,471,998	\$882,872,502

Canada is changing from an importing to an exporting country.

"Canada is rapidly becoming one of the great commercial countries of the world. The United States is just beginning to appreciate the potential resources of its northern neighbor.—Providence Journal.

Of total exports, \$741,000,000, or 84 per cent., was of the produce of Canada.

Canada's foreign trade for 1916-17 bids fair to reach the two million dollar mark (or doubling in 3 years), with exports exceeding imports by \$600,000,000.

Canada's trade with 45 foreign countries, \$841,642,253, viz.: Imports, \$453,323,948; exports, \$388,318,305; nearly 60 p.c. of total.

Canada's trade with United Kingdom, \$542,762,078, viz.: Imports, \$79,680,837; exports, \$463,081,241; 37 p.c. of total trade, and 90 p.c. of British Empire trade.

Canada's trade with British Empire, \$605,736,045, viz.: Imports, \$11,181,848; exports, \$494,554,197; 42 p.c. of total.

During year ending March 31, 1916, Canada imported \$86,304 worth of goods from Germany. Total trade in 1914, \$19,019,959.

Canada's trade with Belgium, 1915-16, \$394,077.

Canada's trade with France, 1915-16, increased 100 per cent. in year—a total of \$42,035,224, viz.: Imports, \$5,949,411; exports, \$36,055,813.

Canada's trade with Italy increased from \$3,313,709, in 1914-15, to \$11,653,559 in 1915-16. viz.: Imports, \$920,271; Exports, \$10,733,288.

Canada's trade with Japan, 1915-16, \$5,013,365, viz.: Imports, \$4,015,125; exports, \$998,240.

Canada's trade with Russia has quadrupled in two years.

WAR FACTS

Sir George Foster: "We have taken upon ourselves the burdens of heavy expenditures—the burdens of heavy responsibility outside of financial expenditures. We have made a contribution of between 300,000 and 500,000 of the manhood of our country, taking them from productive work of the farm, the field and the factory, and sending them to the Front, where they are busily engaged destroying human life and accumulated property if thereby haply they may in the end save freedom and justice and civilization for the coming generation."

"Let me impress upon you the burden of the trust that has come into our hands. We cannot divest ourselves of it. It is a trust we hold for British traditions, British history and British civilization, which, for a thousand years and more, has been a great uplifting influence in the world. The world is young yet, and there is just as much need of this great civilizing influence in the future as there has been in the past. On our shoulders lies the responsibility. If we do our duty the Empire trust will be conserved. If we fail in duty, the splendid promise and needed realization may easily pass away and be as an idle vision.

Canada's war tax on imports, 1915-16, \$25,718,350, included in total duty of \$103,940,100.

Canada is making munitions in over 600 plants.

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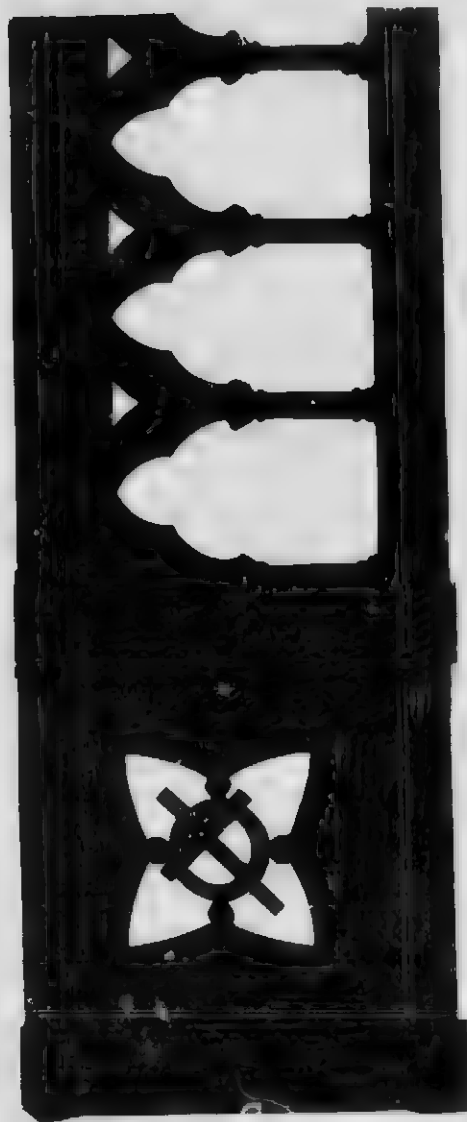


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A Handsome and Substantial Suite

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Made to match No. 85 Chairs and Tables

One of our best designs—Quartered Oak

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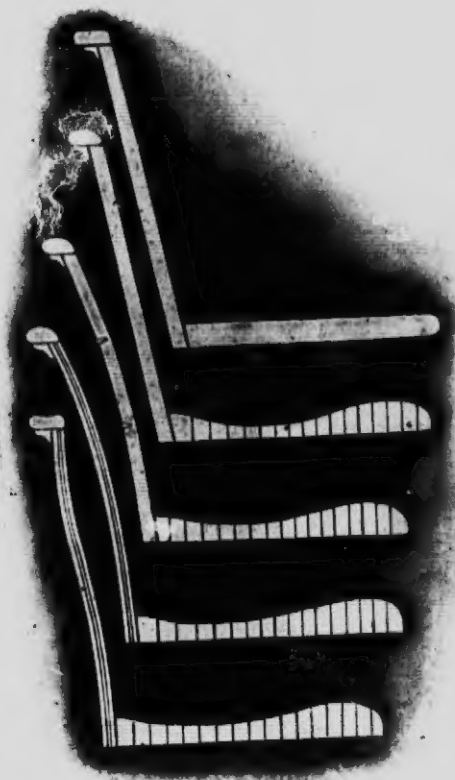
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No. 74

No. 75

No. 76

No. 77

No. 78

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Note.

BEFORE we can quote intelligent prices, it is absolutely necessary that we be furnished a rough plan, showing inside measurement of church, location and size of platform, doors, etc. Also if building is heated with stoves or furnaces. On the receipt of this information we will prepare a detail seating plan, which we will submit without cost or obligation of any kind. Every order for straight pews should be placed five weeks in advance of date of shipment, and sixty days should be allowed for circular work. More time than this should be allowed manufacturers whenever possible. Church pews are never carried in stock, as no two churches are seated exactly alike; the lengths and arrangements vary to such an extent that it is necessary to make them entire after orders are received.





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